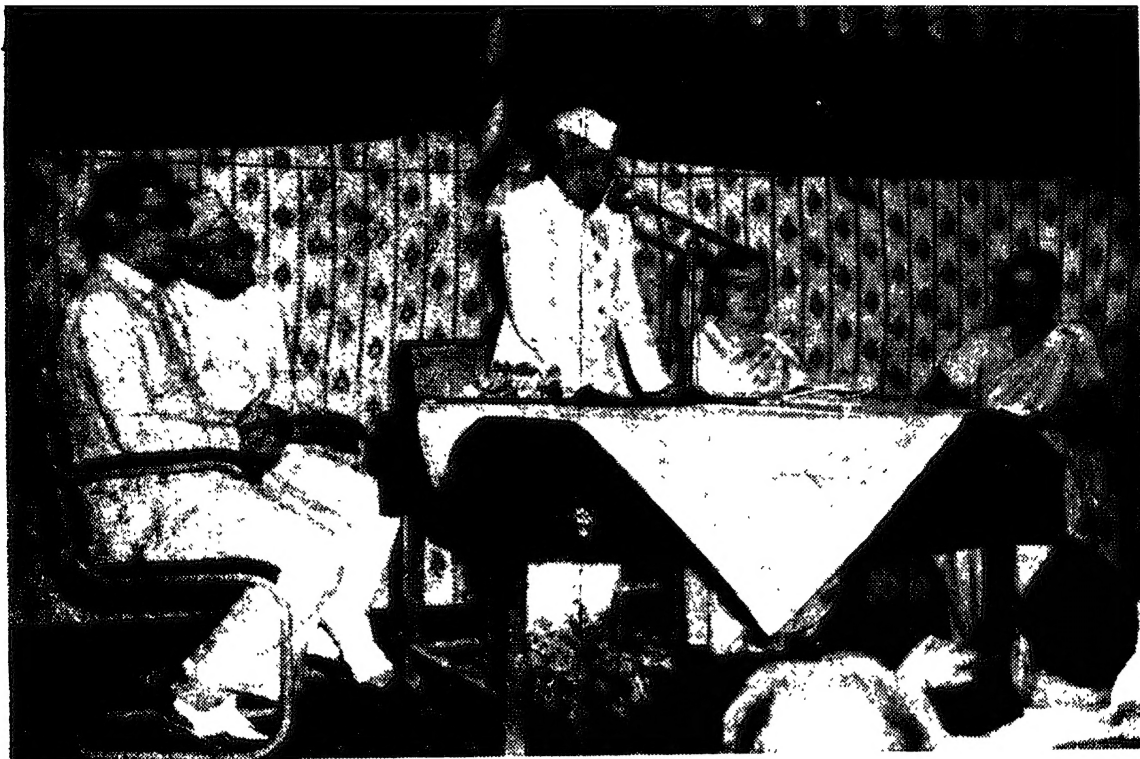


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# HYDERABAD TODAY





*The Chief Minister speaking on the occasion of the corner-stone laying ceremony of the Nurses Quarters and the I.C.S.W. Offices on 13th May 1956*



# HYDERABAD TODAY

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FRONT COVER :

*Front view of the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation building*



BACK COVER :

*Office of the Secunderabad Municipal Corporation*

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# THE TWIN CORPORATIONS

The complete democratisation of the Hyderabad and Secunderabad Municipalities making them fully elected Corporations, has been one of the most significant results of freedom for the people of this State. Elections based on adult franchise were held for the twin Corporations in 1951, and during the last five years the people's representatives have striven to increase the amenities to the citizens and to give a more modern look to the cities.

As new elections were held on the 26th June, 1956, a brief survey of the work of the first elected Corporations is given below:

One index of advance during the five years of popular control of the Hyderabad Corporation is the big increase in revenue. It was only Rs. 41.76 lakhs in 1951-52 but rose to nearly Rs. 70 lakhs in 1955-56. This increase was effected without introducing new taxes or any change in rates. For the year 1956-57, the estimated revenue is nearly Rs. 79 lakhs, owing to the proposed duty of Octroi, the levy of which is mandatory under the Act of 1955.

This healthy financial improvement could be achieved by shaking the sluggishness of the administration. The infusion of the popular element has created very healthy concepts of service among the Staff. In the same way the ex-

penditure has also risen from Rs. 45.21 lakhs (1951-52) to 70.74 lakhs (1955-56) and to an estimated expenditure of 78.52 lakhs for 1956-57.

With the increase in income the Corporation devoted its attention to providing increasing amenities to the public. In this context it is worthwhile to mention that during the period of 10 years before the establishment of the present Corporation viz., from 1941 to 1951, about O.S. Rs. 10,67,955 was spent for various amenities whereas during 1951-'56 viz. for a period of five years, nearly I.G. Rs. 50 lakhs was spent for general amenities besides expending considerable amount for other welfare activities. The following details may be noted:

1941 to 1951			O.S. Rs.	1951 to 1956			I.G. Rs.
1. Drains	..	..	1,38,156	1. Drains	..	..	16,18,965
2. Roads	..	..	7,89,018	2. Roads	..	..	18,18,782
3. Asphalt Road	..	..	—	3. Asphalt Road	..	..	1,51,421
4. Metal Roads	..	..	—	4. Metal Roads	..	..	76,289
5. Morrum Roads	..	..	—	5. Morrum Roads	..	..	2,87,348
6. Latrines	..	..	—	6. Latrines	..	..	1,02,652
7. Urinals	..	..	—	7. Urinals	..	..	57,108
8. Bath Rooms	..	..	—	8. Bath Rooms	..	..	4,200
9. Playground	..	..	7,588	9. Playgrounds	..	..	1,24,088
10. Parks	..	..	—	10. Parks	..	..	16,072
11. Radios	..	..	9,887	11. Radios	..	..	12,650
12. Water Coolers	..	..	—	12. Water Coolers	..	..	28,150
13. Fountains	..	..	—	13. Fountains	..	..	8,700
14. Markets	..	..	—	14. Markets	..	..	5,007
15. Street Lights	..	..	—	15. Street Lights	..	..	80,708

16.	Clock Tower	..	..	1,197
17.	Houses	..	..	59,528
18.	—	..	..	—
19.	—	..	..	—

Total .. 10,67,955

16.	Misc.	..	...	1,98,872
17.	Gulzar Houz	..	..	8,600
18.	Market (Esamia Bazar)	..	..	1,50,000
19.	Electricity			
	(Newly added areas)	..	..	2,00,000

Total .. 49,89,557



*Dr. B. Ramakrishna Rao speaking on the occasion of the Corporation Day celebration on 16th April 1956*

During the first two years while attending to the necessary civic amenities the Corporation concentrated on providing underground drains and dust-proof roads; during the third year attention was paid to the construction of Urinals and Latrines; during the fourth year playgrounds, parks and recreational facilities were increased and during the fifth year cheap-rent houses to lower income groups of the staff were undertaken.

Outstanding among the constructions are renovation of the Zia Guda Slaughter House on the most up-to-date lines; construction of Water Coolers one at Sultan Bazar and the other at Machli Kaman, renovation of Gulzar Houz with attractive fountains, construction of underground lavatory and baths at Sultan Bazar (under progress), installation of lights especially in the newly added areas making a special provision in the budget. There are at present 40 playgrounds, 15 parks and 36 Radio sets under the control of

the Municipal Corporation.

#### BALANCED DEVELOPMENT

In this connection it may be mentioned the amount allocated in the budget for amenities and constructions had been evenly distributed among the constituencies and such amounts were spent in consultation with the respective councillors of the areas giving priority to essential works. This method has created a sense of satisfaction among all and every constituency whether populated by the poorer or the richer sections of the Society got uniform treatment. In this way hitherto neglected areas got their due.

The Health, Tax and Drainage sections also have good achievements to their credit. During the last five years no epidemic in the City agitated the minds of the Citizens. Plague, Cholera, Small-Pox, Diphtheria, Typhoid are all



*Shri Madapati Hanumantha Rao, ex-Mayor, Hyderabad Municipal Corporation, inaugurating the Water Cooler at Machli Kaman*

under full check. Under the Health Section there are six Child Welfare Centres, two Family Planning Clinics, one Municipal Dispensary with a Dental Surgeon attached. There are four Labour Welfare Centres out of which at three, arrangements for medical aid, imparting of education to children, supply of Porridge, Milk etc., are made. At the Child Welfare Centres, anti-natal and post-natal treatment is given. Free medicines are provided to pregnant women to combat anaemic diseases. The children at these Child Welfare Centres are supplied with mild and nutritive food. At the Municipal Dispensary free medicine is given not only to Municipal Employees but to the public in general. There is a Leper Home for treating both inpatients and non-infective patients at Mahboob Bagh near Moulali. Mechanised methods by engaging lorries for removing refuse from the city are adopted. The refuse is converted into useful manure by compost making to help agricultural production in the surrounding areas. A Tifa Machine is purchased to spray insecticides to destroy flies, mosquitoes, etc. The Corporation contributes about Rs. 2.25 lakhs for measures of (1) prevention of epidemic diseases; (2) prevention of Plague; (3) prevention of Malaria; (4) Epidemics Dispensary at Lingampal-

ly. In this way the Corporation spends on health and conservancy nearly Rs. 23 lakhs out of its total revenues.

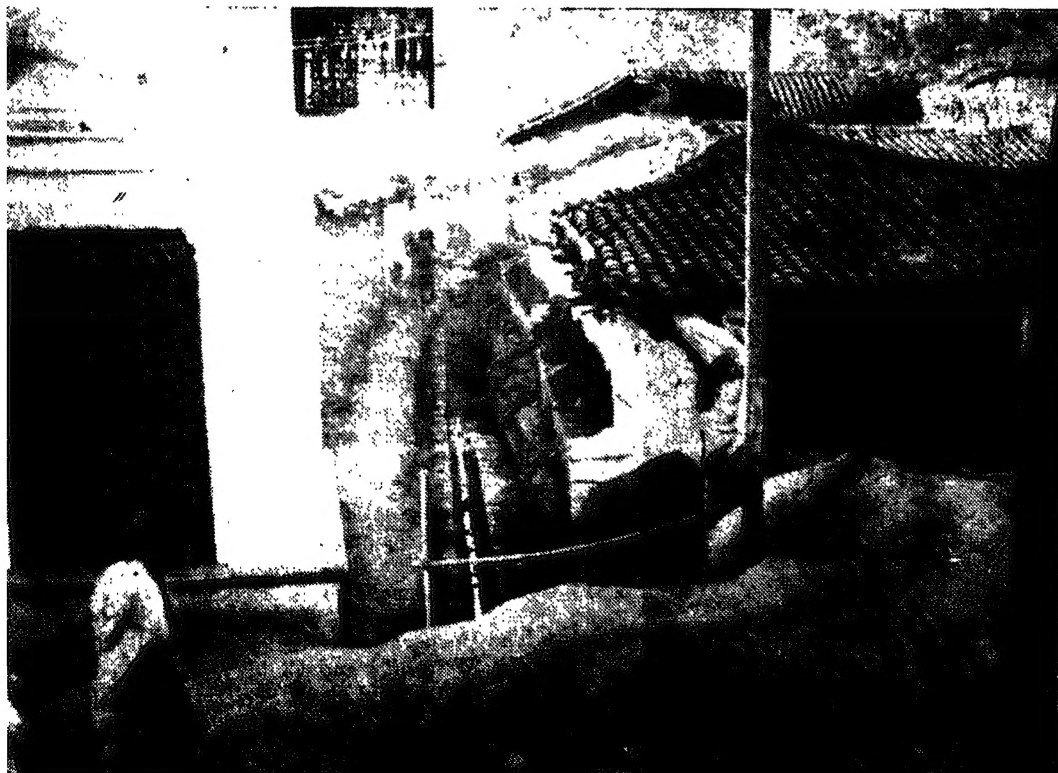
The total number of labourers working under the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation are about 4,000 and their interests are also not neglected. Whenever any dispute arises constitutional methods are adopted and the decisions of the labour courts are abided by. Cheap rent houses, free medical aid, educational stipends to their children are some of the amenities provided by the Corporation.

The Corporation is conscious of its responsibility towards the various cultural and welfare activities in the City. When Institutions approach the Corporation for grant for the pursuit of their cultural activities every consideration is given to encouraging them by monetary and other grants. There are 10 social education centres under the Corporation for campaigning against illiteracy in the city. More than fifty libraries get grants-in-aid.

To eradicate fraudulent practices and to improve efficiency in preparing the bills for taxes an Andrema machine was purchased at a cost of



*One of the new cement roads being laid in Hyderabad City*



*New drain  
being laid in a  
slum area in  
Hyderabad  
City*

nearly one lakh for the prompt issue of correct bills incapable of being tampered with. The collections have slowly become commensurate with the demand. The income under taxes has almost doubled during the last five years.

A Reassessment Section has been established for assessing the property on a scientific and factual basis. The re-assessment work has neared completion and it is hoped that equitable and judicious assessment will remove complaints of the public and would result in considerable increase in the revenues.

Government handed over the Drainage Department on 1-7-54 which was till then under the P.W. Department. Ever since it took over a number of new lines have been laid and the number of house connections are more than doubled annually. The Department is inducing every house owner to take the connection which goes a long way in removing insanitary conditions.

At the approach of the Corporation, Government wrote off loans to the extent of Rs. 11,31,233 and increased the annual grant-in-aid funds to O.S. Rs. 12 lakhs.

## SECUNDERABAD

In Secunderabad too the rise in the Corporation's annual income has been remarkable. While it was only Rs. 11,50,000 in 1951-52, the estimated revenue for 1956-57 is Rs. 18,27,200. Present expenditure also is of the same order.

In 1951-52 the amount spent on Public Works in Secunderabad was Rs. 1,01,700, for 1956-57 the estimate is Rs. 5,10,000. The total amount spent since the inception of the Corporation on public utility works like roads, water supply and other services is Rs. 29,89,000.

In maintenance of public health Secunderabad's



*New water reservoir under construction in Mettuguda.*

record was good for a long time. The tradition has been maintained by the elected Corporation. The City has been free from plague for the last 2 years except once in 1946-47. Cholera broke out virulently in 1953 but prompt measures were taken to control it. The municipal area is practically free from malaria but intense anti-mosquito measures are being taken. During 1953, the anti malaria campaign was expanded, the city being divided into five zones for the purpose. Well cisterns, pits and other breeding places were treated with D.D.T. and Gammexane. Houses are sprayed and arrangements have been made for free distribution of Paludrine tablets to malarial patients.

A permanent vaccination establishment consisting of one Superintendent, 6 Vaccinators and one Lady Vaccinator is maintained throughout the year. Mass vaccination is carried out by house-to-house visits during the pre-seasonal period as also in the municipal dispensary.

Besides the dispensary, the Corporation runs an Infectious Diseases Hospital with accommodation for 62 patients. A novel experiment was started in the opening of a Fair Price Dispensary where the poorer classes are provided with medicines at actual cost price while medical advice is free. Daily about 100 patients take advantage of this facility. In view of its success, two more fair price dispensaries have been opened and one more is to come.

A squad is employed to round up stray dogs and animals. Unclaimed dogs are electrocuted in a chamber recently installed.

Trade in food supply is controlled by issue of licenses and a system of frequent surprise inspections. When food samples, after analysis, are found unwholesome, prosecutions are launched.

To make the campaign against adulteration of foodstuffs more effective, the Medical Officer of Health has submitted proposals for the establishment of a Chemical Laboratory to carry out analysis of foodstuffs sold in the market. It will be of great help particularly during any epidemic. The Corporation has agreed to appoint a Chemical Analyst.

The Municipal Slaughter House is constructed on modern lines and a qualified Veterinary Assistant supervises the work. There is a private slaughter house also in Lalapet.

The Corporation contributes annually Rs. 5,000 to the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres run by the Indian Red Cross Society and another si





*Roof reinforcement of the southern wing of the Monda Market.*

lar amount for 3 Family Planning Centres.

The Corporation employs 219 road sweepers. The transport of rubbish and night soil is slowly being mechanised through lorries, vans, etc.

As a first step towards a better drainage system, a series of covered surface drains were taken up during 1953-54 at a cost of Rs. 1,08,000.

A scheme for giving the whole municipal area an underground drainage system at a cost of Rs. 25 lakhs was prepared and the Corporation agreed to bear 25 per cent. of the cost. The work is going on. Many of the old-type public latrines in the City have been converted into the auto-flush type. The closed type urinals in several places have been replaced by improved hygienic type with automatic flushing system. In some areas freshly added to the Corporation, open sullage drains and dry type latrines are being provided.

On street lighting the Corporation spends Rs. 75,000 annually.

New roads are being laid in several localities, while existing ones are being dust-proofed by cementing, asphaltting and metalling. Repair of existing roads costs about a lakh of rupees annual-

Desausmarez Street, Subhas Road, Sarojini Devi Road and Timber Depot area. New morrum roads have been laid in out-of-the-way areas like Bathkamma Kunta, Begumpet and Lallapet.

#### WATER SUPPLY

As Secunderabad is situated at a higher level, the water drawn from the Hyderabad Water Works is pumped through a C. I. Rising Main of 18" diameter and 8850' length into a masonry service reservoir at Sardar Patel Road against a gross height of 175'. The reservoir with a capacity of 3 million gallons supplies water to about 2/3 of the population and the rest draw their supply from the rising main. The Corporation has constructed a new reservoir at Venkatraonagar at a cost of Rs. 1,00,000.

The average daily supply to the city is 1.98 million gallons, which works out an average of 16.6 gallons per head. The water is brought from the Hyderabad Water Works at a cost of Rs. 1,19,200 per annum, and the maintenance of the Pumping Station at Ranigunj costs Rs. 60,000.

In order to enhance the income of the Water Supply Section to a satisfactory level the flat rate

consumers) and boring fee of different sizes were revised from 1st April, 1953. The old rate of General Water Tax was raised from 3 per cent. to 4½ per cent. from 1st October, 1953.

A scheme to remodel the water distribution system, at a cost of Rs. 25 lakhs has been prepared.

As the well from which the 5,000 people of Lallapet were drawing their water was in a very dilapidated condition, the Corporation has carried out a scheme to supply them the water through pipes. A reservoir of 10,000 gallons capacity has been constructed and water is pumped from the well to this reservoir and distributed to all the localities of the area by G.I. pipes. About 20 general water stand posts have been erected.

A similar scheme has been completed for Mettuguda area also. Encouragement is given for the digging of wells in out-of-the-way areas.

The General Tax was revised from 7 per cent. to 8½ per cent. with effect from 1st October, 1953.

The Standing Committee of the Corporation advanced Rs. 2,500 for repairs of the sweepers'

quarters during 1953-54.

For the benefit of the labourers employed by the Corporation a Co-operative Credit Society was established. A free contribution of Rs. 500 was given for meeting the initial expenses of the Society and an advance of Rs. 3,000 free of interest was made to the Society from the Municipal funds. To enable it to issue further loans to labourers, the Corporation advanced another sum of Rs. 3,000 during 1953.

The Corporation has also agreed to start a Mutual Benefit Fund for the labourers.

The Corporation is running 5 Social Education Centres, four for men and one for women. Matri-culate teachers have been appointed for them.

A Municipal Corporation Library has been opened. New parks have been laid in various localities.

Registration of all burial grounds within the Municipal limits is also to be taken up.

Housing.—The Town Improvement Trust took

(Contd. on page 17)





## **Progress at Top Speed:**

### **People Awakened**

**Within one year of the conversion of the Bidar and Zahirabad N.E.S. Blocks into Community Blocks in April, 1955, over 80 per cent. of the allotted money has been spent.**

**This is an indication of the zeal, initiative and energy shown by all the officers concerned as well as the enthusiastic co-operation of the people. All the schemes envisaged were implemented within three months of the selection of the Blocks. Sanction of the budget was got within the record time of two weeks, schemes like that of the artificial insemination centre were introduced in a day's time without waiting long for the supply of equipment, the establishment of the Arts and Crafts Centre and of the Primary Health Centre at Manna Ekheli in Zahirabad was all finished within two and a half months. Loans for handicrafts and cottage industries, Rural Housing and Irrigation amounting to nearly Rs. 7 lakhs, were so quickly advanced that the results were noticed even in the first year of the intensive programme in the shape of 300 wells sunk, new crafts started in the villages, etc. Everyone was pleasantly surprised at the promptitude and rapidity with which things were moving.**

**As far as it was possible within the resources made available, a new way has been shown to the people, by example rather than precept, for all-round improvement—towards better housing, better health, more productive work, higher standards of living and happier surroundings. Above all, they have been made to imbibe the real secret of satisfactory progress—the zeal for self-help and the spirit of self-reliance.**

**The Community Development programme began in Bidar district two and a half years ago. Two National Extension Service Blocks were ceremoniously inaugurated in Bidar and Zahirabad on 2nd October, 1953 and after 17 months of development work, they were converted into Community Development Blocks from April 1955. Another N.E.S. Block was inaugurated**

**in Humnabad on 15th April, 1955.**

**It was not of course an easy task to spread the new ideas of self-development in this backward area, though it is appropriate that such areas alone are chosen for intensive development work of this nature. Government selected this for the project because it was a neglected part**

of an old jagir lacking in social amenities etc., although it had great potentialities of agricultural development. It was hoped that the concerted drive for improvement which the project implies would give the new life to the area which it badly needed. How far this hope is being fulfilled may be seen from the following :

## NEW TOWNSHIP

Mirzapur was a dusty little village of 800 population before. Now it is different. After being selected as the Headquarters of the National Extension Service Block of Bidar, it has practically been rebuilt as a new township, with well designed buildings for the project personnel and workers, an open air theatre, an Information Centre, an Arts and Crafts Centre, a Primary Health Centre, a Shopping Centre, a Veterinary Dispensary and an Artificial Insemination Centre, as well as a beautifully laid-out park and ornamental gardens and lawn at many places. The town has been electrified and has water supply and drainage systems. There is a 12-acre Model Farm adjacent to the township, serving as a nursery for raising seedlings and plants to be distributed to cultivators and also as a field for trial and demonstration of improved practices of agriculture. A poultry shed is attached from where poultry improvement works can be started in the villages around. There is a cottage industry show room also. The villages of Malkapur and Mirzapur, which are on either side of the Farm, are linked up with the new township. This has not only expanded the area of the township but has also brought the people of the two villages together, which ensures the sustenance of the services radiating from the township.

The whole work of building this "fairly land" has cost Rs. 1,70,000, within the budget provision only, without involving any diversion of funds to the detriment of other parts of the Block.

As headquarters of the block, the township appears ideally situated. The remarks of Shri S.K. Dey, Administrator of Community Projects, may be recalled here: "There is something fundamentally creative in building on virgin ground . . . . The site for the block headquarters must be chosen on high level overlooking the country in respect of block areas as a whole and outside crowded areas. This has an inevitable psychological effect on all staff with corres-

ponding reflection on activities outside the block headquarters."

## HOUSING

Provision of cheap, decent and attractive houses is one of the crying needs in the countryside; and consequently this is a major item of the programme in the project area. Some of the old villages were located in low-lying areas, unsuitable for habitation during the rainy season. For this reason the people inhabiting the two new villages of Ramtirth in Bidar block and Asadganj in Zahirabad block had to leave their old sites. People had to be educated also in respect of the appropriate designs for each class, the materials to be chosen and the methods of keeping the cost low. This is best done by building sample houses according to approved designs for various groups such as agriculturists, village artisans etc.

Such sample houses were built in the villages specially for low income groups, besides the two new villages which contain 87 and 42 houses respectively. Land was available easily. Except in one or two cases wherein land acquisition proceedings had to be taken, the plots were available as free gifts from owners. Due care was exercised in the selection of sites, avoiding low marshy lands, water-logged areas, those liable to be flooded, steeply sloped areas or those used for quarries etc. The layouts fitted into the general structure of existing villages as far as possible, in due sympathy with the topography of the site, providing a fairly good density of 15 to 20 houses or 75 to 100 persons per acre. Fifteen per cent of the land available for the layout was used for road, 20 per cent. for community open space, 5 per cent for public buildings and the remaining 60 per cent. for nett plotting. The size of the plot has not been less than 40 to 40, while in many cases it has been 40 to 80 and 50 to 60. Each house has a plinth area of 576 sq. feet, with two rooms, a kitchen (8' x 6'), a smokeless chula, sink and racks, a verandah (8' x 6'), two entrances and a yard (40' x 26').

Monotony in the colonies is avoided by changing the facades at an interval of 20 to 25 houses, by introducing different colours in the treatment of wells, doors, windows, sun shades, compound walls etc. Care is taken to see that the groups of houses, roads, services etc. are well coordinated to form an easily appreciable visual village.

The villagers at Ramtirth were advised to use country tile roofing but at Asadganj where monkeys exist in a large number, light Shabad roofing was used. At both these places the owners

worked as unskilled labourers, while masons as well as doors, windows and roofing rafters were provided from the project under the sanctioned Rural Housing Loans. The supervision and construction responsibility was taken up by the project authorities in order to ensure proper use of the loan funds and satisfactory execution of work.

## AGRICULTURE

In the field of agriculture, which provides the livelihood of over 80 per cent of the population of the area, the programme is many-sided. Sinking of new irrigational wells and repair of old ones, supply of oil engines with pumping sets, loans to non-credit worthy persons, model farms, demonstration plots, distribution of improved seeds and fertilisers etc., weeding and compost making and farmers' training classes are among the activities which have produced notable results.

Wells are the only source of irrigation possible in the area. Attempts made at construction of 'anients' did not prove fruitful. Provision was made in the budget of Rs. 1,00,000 for sinking of new wells and Rs. 50,000 for repair of wells already sunk. Three hundred wells were sunk in a record period, thanks to the untiring efforts of Village Level Workers who personally supervised the construction. This means perennial irrigational facility for nearly 3,000 acres, which will augment the income of 300 families.

An additional area of 528 acres has been brought under irrigation due to the supply of 40 oil engines with pumping sets in the Bidar block and 59 in the Zahirabad block to replace old-fashioned 'motes.' These were supplied on a taccavi basis from Project funds.

Short term loans to the extent of Rs. 6,00,000 were advanced by forming agricultural credit societies while long-term loans to the extent of Rs. 4,00,000 were given for sinking and repair of irrigational wells, supply of oil engines etc., but a large section of the people could not benefit from these schemes as they were unable to offer any security under existing taccavi rules. A provision of Rs. 70,000 was therefore made from the long-term loan amount for the benefit of such non-creditworthy persons. They were given loans in kind in the shape of bullocks, sheep, goats, buffalows, cows, poultry etc., which are brought up and bred by the people themselves but remain Government property until the loans are repaid.

On the model farm established at Mirzapur

all improved methods of agriculture are tried and shown to the cultivators twice an year, once in Kharif and once in Rabi when there are standing crops on the farm and farmers' melas are held. The cost of cultivation and the net profits derived are explained to the cultivators who are encouraged to adopt the new methods on their farms. Good vegetable seedlings and seeds, pedigree fruit plants and ornamental plants are grown on the farm for supply to villagers. A model forest nursery is also attached where nursery seedlings have been raised.

Besides this, there is a model farm at the headquarters of each Gram Sevak to instruct the cultivators of the area concerned. A sum of Rs. 200 is given as aid in the form of manure, implements etc., to each model farm from Project funds. There is a godown with each V.L.W. wherein are stored the following articles for supply to the cultivators:—Ammonium Sulphate, Paddy fertiliser, superphosphate, improved seeds of wheat, jowar, potato and sanhemp, Gammexane, sulphur, dusters, sprayers, ploughs etc.

Demonstration plots are established in 71 villages of the Bidar block and 67 villages of the Zahirabad Block, for showing the cultivators the results of using improved types of seed and manures. A control plot of 20 guntas not treated with improved manure is kept in the centre, while on both sides treated plots preferably of 20 guntas are maintained. Most of the prominent crops of the tract like jowar, wheat, sugarcane and potato are tried every season so that the cultivators clearly see the effect of using improved manure. Besides, varietal demonstration plots are also established in both the Block in order to show the difference in yield of improved seeds like wheat P.W. 5, P.W. 12, P.W. 16 and Jowar M-35-1. The V.L.W. takes the villagers round to show the results of using improved seeds and manures, especially at the time of harvest and threshing.

In the Bidar Block artificial fertilisers like Paddy Mixture, Ammonium Sulphate, and Superphosphate have been distributed to the extent of 14,516 mds., while in the Zahirabad Block the quantity distributed is 9,173 mds. The cultivators have realised the benefit from using these manures for which the demand is increasing.

Improved seeds to the extent of 3857 mds., in the Bidar Block and 9895 mds., in the Zahirabad Block have been supplied on cash as well as on taccavi.

By demonstration the people have been made to learn the advantages of compost-making.

There are 6397 compost pits in Bidar and 7708 in Zahirabad block. Wherever Government land was not available for compost making individuals have offered a small portion of their fields for the purpose.

Every year in September, a special day is observed for the eradication of weeds and filth from the villages. The Village Level Worker with the aid of youths, farmers and voluntary labour, removes the weeds in the village and fields. The village is thus cleaned, while the weeds are thrown into compost pits. The Gram Panchayat disposes of the compost on cash basis, and the sale proceeds are used for further cleanliness work and compost making. In this way 473 compost pits were prepared.

Once a year training classes are held for village leaders and field staff in the Bidar and Zahirabad Blocks to give them theoretical and practical training in all spheres of development work. The trainees in their turn disseminate the knowledge to the villagers. The subjects taught include the Tenancy Act, Revenue administration, Horticulture, Social Education, importance of recreation etc.

## VETERINARY

A Veterinary Extension Centre was established at Mirzapur on 3rd October 1954, with a hospital, and a poultry unit. An artificial insemination centre was added to it from 1st October, 1955.

In the hospital an average of 15 to 20 cases are treated daily. As soon as information about the outbreak of any contagious disease comes from the Police Patel or the Village Level Worker aid is rushed to the spot and protective or preventive inoculations are given. The number of animals protected against various contagious diseases so far is 9,125.

First aid is rendered to animals by the Village Level Workers who have Veterinary medicine boxes with them. The number of these boxes is proposed to be increased.

The Assistant Veterinary Surgeon, the Veterinary Assistant and the Livestockman, when they are on tour, educate the people on the proper upkeep and maintenance of livestock, castration of scrub bulls etc.

The number of castrations done so far both on tour and at headquarters is 967. If there are more than 20 bulls to be castrated at a time in a village, a member of the veterinary staff goes to the village and attends to the request.

As the local cattle are short and non-descript,

it has been decided to grade them up by using Deoni bulls. To improve the condition of local buffaloes a Marathwada breeding bull has been stationed here. The results of the services of these bulls are being studied. In addition, breeding bulls are also posted at Niyalkal and Bemalkheda villages. They are maintained by the Panchayat and are supervised by the Village Level Workers and other Veterinary staff when they go on tour.

Two trained young breeding bulls, one of them a son of the supreme champion of an All-India cattle show, are kept at Mirzapur for the Artificial Insemination Centre. The buffalo bull previously used for natural service has been trained for artificial insemination. The dilution rate used is 1 to 5, thereby 25 cows being benefited by each collection.

Two villages, Niyalkal in the Bidar Block and Chiragpalli in the Zahirabad Block, have been selected for the Key Village Scheme, and a stockman has been posted at each village. He not only attends to the Veterinary and Livestock activities, but also helps the villagers generally taking part in the club, reading room, dramas, melas etc.

Six hundred young pedigree heifers and bull calves have been distributed on long-term loan to the people. To improve the capacity of local Desi hens, so far 40 cocks of Rhode Island Red and White Leghorn varieties have been distributed in the villages of Gangwar, Barur, Rejantal, Malkapur and Mirzapur. Chicks are also being distributed to enthusiastic breeders. Local cocks have been withdrawn. Eggs are distributed to the villagers on Battavi system. Small local eggs are sold at one anna each, while the pedigree eggs, double their size, are sold at two annas. The cost of pedigree birds is Rs. 15 or 16 each, while the local birds are sold for one or two rupees each.

So far 1,000 inoculations have been done against Ranikhet disease, as also 800 fowl-pox vaccinations.

It is proposed to start a sheep breeding unit and an apiary. The Veterinary Assistant has been sent for general extension training at Himayatsagar.

It is also proposed to make the Veterinary Extension Centre a body maintained entirely by the public.

## CO-OPERATION

Formation of Agricultural Credit Societies and increase in the Membership of existing

societies are the aims of the co-operative programme. It is proposed to form one multipurpose society at the headquarters of each Village Level Worker and one agricultural society in each village. So far in the Bidar Block there are 86 Credit Societies and 9 Multipurpose Societies while in the Zahirabad Block there are 50 Agricultural Credit Societies and 8 Multi-purpose Societies. Attempts are being made to increase the membership so that every family may ultimately be a member of a Co-operative Society.

A Labour Cooperative Society consisting of masons has been formed. This has eliminated the middle man in the construction work, makes labour readily available for Project Work, and brings the workers under the co-operative fold.

The works undertaken in the area from the project funds and with people's participation are the following: construction of School buildings, Community Hall and Drinking Wells and repairing of Chawadi.

An Oil Engine Service Society is functioning in both the Blocks to help owners of oil engines in repair work.

## MEDICAL AND HEALTH

A hospital has been established at Mirzapur where free medical aid is given to the villagers. A midwife working at the hospital conducts deliveries there as well as in the adjoining villages. Daily over a hundred cases are attended to at the hospital. From March 1955 to the end of April 1956 the number of out-patients treated is 53,222; in-patients 462; operations performed 192; deliveries conducted by the Midwife: 25.

There is a Maternity Centre at Rajental where two Midwives are working. The Health Visitor of Bidar visits the centre twice a week and looks after anti-natal and post-natal cases. She along with the Midwives visits the surrounding villages and teaches the local Midwives about the anti-natal cases and hygienic methods of conducting deliveries.

The Health Inspector of the Health Education Scheme conducts a detailed health survey of the villages, and makes house-to-house visits giving health talks. The Medical Officer of the Medical and Health Units of the C.D. Block during his visit to the villages gives health

talks suggesting methods to improve the sanitary condition of the villages.

The Medical and Health activities are going on in 30 villages of each Block. The Medical Officer, after attending the hospital, visits these villages daily in the evening, treating the sick and advising the people on health subjects. Each Village Level Worker is given a Medical Box serving 8 to 10 villages.

## EDUCATION

The Education programme in the Block includes the following provision of school buildings; increasing the number of school-going children; conversion of ordinary schools into basic ones; adult education classes; adult libraries and reading rooms; weekly lectures; opening of adult education and craft training classes through the agency of Mahila Mandals; establishment of a Kasturba Gram Sevak Centre.

When the villages were first surveyed it was found that out of 100 villages in the block, 61 had schools in ill-ventilated rented buildings. It was therefore planned to construct 30 school buildings containing 150 rooms. The villagers readily offered to co-operate with cash, labour and material. The programme was therefore up with Block funds, District Board share and people's voluntary contribution. Construction of 38 school buildings with 170 rooms in the Bidar block and 40 with 180 rooms in the Zaheerabad block has been completed.

By the enforcement of the Compulsory Education Act in all the villages of the Block, the number of school-going children has been greatly increased. More Harijan children are entering schools as a result of award of scholarships and other help in the form of dress, books, slates and pencils from the funds of the Social Service Department.

The people welcomed the idea of introducing agriculture and handicraft training in the curriculum of the schools, and donated in all 200 acres of land on 14th November 1955 when a children's Mela was celebrated at Mirzapur. But at that time no Basic teachers were available. Now, however, a training school has been started at Bidar for Basic teachers and so basic education will be taken up in 38 villages. Spinning has already been introduced in 20 schools, by training the teachers in the Rural Arts and Crafts Centres in the Community



**Development Block of Mirzapur and Zaheerabad.** Eight hundred boys and girls are learning spinning now.

Eighty-eight adult education classes in Bidar and 90 classes in Zaheerabad are being run and so far 6,946 adults have been trained. The teacher is paid Rs. 10 as allowance, and the materials required like slates, books, blackboards and charts are supplied.

In each block three Centres have been established and teachers are trained. Three adult education classes, each running for three months, are conducted in a year in every village.

Thirty-six adult libraries and as many adult reading rooms in Bidar and 45 in Zaheerabad have been established wherein books and newspapers in the regional languages and Hindi are made available. People have contributed 50 per cent of the cost in cash and in the shape of books, while the furniture is provided from the project funds. Proper registers are also maintained.

A lecture every week, illustrated with charts, posters and photographs, is arranged on behalf of the Gram Vikas Mandal or Panchayat on topics like improved methods of agriculture, animal husbandry, co-operation, sanitation, education, etc., Gram Sevaks and other project personnel visiting the villages deliver the lectures.

Eight Mahila Mandals have been started which are conducting adult literacy classes for women who are taught spinning and sewing also.

A Kasturba Gram Sevak Centre has been established in one of the villages, which conducts adult education classes, spinning classes, physical exercise for girls and cultural programmes and also arranges for looking after the children of women when they go for work in the fields. Two trained Gram Sevikas are in charge of the activities.

As the villagers find more leisure now than before, they need facilities for healthy amusement. Sixty Bhajan Mandals in the Bidar Block and 70 in the Zaheerabad Block have therefore been organised and medical instruments supplied to them. Bhajans and folk songs are taught for mass recreation. Group meetings are held in the villages which are usually attended by V.L.W.s and S.E.O.s. These help to give the field workers a clear idea of the pro-

blems they have to tackle.

The Social Education Organisers are expected to tour the villages 20 days in a month. Their individual visits are calculated to ensure the co-operation of the people in the development activities.

Audio-visual equipment consisting of a film projector and film strips and magic lantern are provided from the Block funds. This is a popular method of informing and entertaining the villagers.

An Open Air Theatre has been built at the Block Headquarters where dramatic societies stage plays, folk dances and other entertainments.

### PRODUCTION-CUM-TRAINING CENTRES

With the object of imparting training to local artisans, to new aspirants and to those who are in need of subsidiary occupations, production-cum-training centres were started in the Community Project Block of Bidar and Zaheerabad after these were upgraded from N.E.S. status in April 1955. A preliminary survey of the villages was done by the Superintendent, Commerce and Industries, and it was proposed to start Carpentry, Blacksmithy, Tanning, Leather goods, Weaving, Printing and Dyeing. The main considerations in selecting the crafts were the existence of the craft in the locality, availability of raw materials and the prospects of the industry in providing supplementary occupation to the underemployed. The scheme also envisages the formation of Co-operative Societies with the trainees as members. The programme falls under the head "Rural Arts and Crafts and Industries" for which there is a budget provision of Rs. 1,25,000 for each centre.

The duration of the training is six months for all crafts. Production starts right from the beginning, skilled artisans carrying out the work which is explained to the trainees by Inspectors. Most of the trainees are semi-skilled in their respective trades and are much benefited by the better techniques taught.

Each trainee is given a monthly stipend of Rs. 20 and after training he receives a loan when

he becomes a member of the Co-operative Society to start the trade learnt. He has to give an undertaking that he will not leave the Centre before the training period is over and that he will make a living by the particular trade learnt. Applications are required to be recommended by Gram Sevaks and the candidates are interviewed by a Selection Committee. Originally 16 trainees were selected. After the recent visit of Shri S.K. Dey, Community Projects Administrator, it was decided to rationalise the programme. Now in the Bidar Block training is given only in Black-smithy, tanning and leather goods while in the Zaheerabad Centre Smithy, Carpentry, Weaving, Printing and Dyeing are taught. The total strength of each Training Centre is 45.

The response from the villagers is very encouraging. The products of the Centres are of good quality and cheaper than the market goods and hence are in great demand. The marketing of the goods is helped by the establishment of a Show-Room on road side where the

finished goods with cost are displayed. Local Government Departments also are offering to purchase the articles.

The production of the weaving industry amounts to 925 yards per month consisting of dhotis, saris, bedsheets, towels, nawar, kerchiefs, shirting and curtains. These are sold for Rs. 200. Leather goods worth Rs. 175 carpentry products worth Rs. 225 and smithy products worth Rs. 125 are produced every month.

Formation of Co-operative Societies will further improve the marketing facilities. A Tanning Society has already been formed at Manhalli. A flaying centre is to be opened at Mirzapur shortly.

On the recommendation of Block Advisory Committees, loans in the shape of improved tools and raw materials are granted to village artisans as well as to the trainees after they complete their training.

## THE TWIN CORPORATIONS

[Contd. from page 10]

up the Marredpally Village Development Scheme and acquired 130 houses at a cost of Rs. 34,018 and constructed 54 houses at a cost of Rs. 7,000 each.

At New Bhoiguda (Venkatraonagar) 14 quarters with Guna type roofing at a cost of Rs. 20,600 were constructed for poor classes. Another scheme in the same area involves the building of 36 blocks of which 16 have been completed. Two small markets have been constructed at Satyanarayanpuram (Hyder Basti) and Himmatnagar (Regimental Bazar).

The T. I. T. has made over to the Corporation the land acquired for constructing about 20 more houses for the lower middle classes at Marredpally.

The Corporation has prepared plans for a number of poor housing schemes which will cost Rs. 75 lakhs. Among these the Marredpally Village Development Scheme for completion will require about Rs. 11 lakhs and will accommodate nearly 310 families. The scheme for Sitaphalmandi will cost Rs. 16 lakhs and will provide housing for

1,000 poor families. At New Bhoiguda 85 tenements will be built at a cost of Rs. 1,67,900. The Gayadeen Compound Scheme will cost about Rs. 6 lakhs and will provide 57 blocks. The Victoria Gunj Scheme envisages the construction of 52 shops and 104 flats at a cost of Rs. 16 lakhs. The General Bazar scheme will cost Rs. 26 lakhs. The Bandimet Development Scheme will cost Rs. 21,500.

The building of a Shopping Centre at Hissamgunj Monda is estimated to cost Rs. 1,55,000. The shops to be completed will be 105. The ground floor has been completed.

Under the subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme 225 two-room tenements are being constructed at Sitaphalmandi.

Six more building schemes are under preparation.

Under a loan given by the State Government, 63 single-room and 23 double-room tenements are being constructed by the Corporation at Gareebnagar (Begumpet). In the same area, through the agency of the Town Improvement Trust, a Low Income Group Housing Scheme is being carried out, involving the construction of 60 3-room tenements.

In Ramgopalpet a slum has been cleared and eight houses built.

Housing schemes are being carried out by a number of Co-operative Associations also in the City.



# Buddhist Sites in Hyderabad

By

**Khwaja Muhammed Ahmed,**  
*Curator, Hyderabad Museum.*

The earliest history of the Deccan is shrouded in mystery. The veil is first lifted by a reference to the Deccan which occurs in a passage of the Aitareya Brahmana, which may be as late as 500 B.C. in which some tribes of peninsular India have been enumerated as living on the fringe of Aryan civilisation. For the next mention of the Deccan we are indebted to the memoirs of Megasthenes, a Seleucid Envoy at the court of the First Maurya King, who visited Pataliputra in 302 B.C.

The long stay of Megasthenes in the very heart of India might probably have given his work great authority in topography, contemporary history and other matters, but unluckily for us it exists only in fragments preserved as quotations. A Catalogue of South Indian races compiled by him has been reproduced by Pliny, a Roman authority of the first century A.D. in the VI book of his Natural History, but from this also we find that the picture of the Deccan was ill-defined and extremely hazy even at that period. There appears to be no trace of Brahmanic or Aryan influence having penetrated into the Deccan by this time, although these forces flourished above the Vindhya and the Satpuras for about a thousand years.

In the year 255 B.C. the renowned Mauryan King Asoka inaugurated Buddhism as a State religion within his Empire and sent out missionaries to various parts of the World including the Deccan. At this time probably there was a religious vacuum in the Deccan, which was fully prepared to receive religious doctrines founded on a substantial basis and

was ripe for some form of conversion.

## ASOKAN EDICTS

The vestiges left by Buddhist missionaries must have been innumerable but there are three definite Asokan Edicts incised on the rocks and boulders in Raichur District. One of them is at Maski on a boulder in a cave. Two of them are at Gavimutt and Palkigundu in the neighbourhood of Kopbal. The discovery of the Maski edict is an important landmark in the ancient history of India.

Asokan inscriptions previously discovered contain Asoka's title "DEVANAM PRITYA" and not his name. As the Maski edict contains both, the doubts which surrounded their attribution to Asoka have been finally dispelled.

The message of the Buddha seems to have had a ready appeal to the people of the Deccan, just as it has to the present generation. Although there is no definite record, yet there is evidence enough to presume that within a short span of time his ethics and doctrines became a dominating force in the Deccan, manifested themselves in every phase of the life and culture of the people and continued to be so for about a thousand years with brief setbacks.

In the Deccan, as in Northern India, Buddhism had two distinct phases, the early phase being popularly known as Hinayana in which the image of the Buddha was not introduced for purposes of worship. This phase seems to have lasted till about the second century A.D.,

when there was a strong movement in the Deccan under the leadership of Gautamiputra Satakarni, whose anti-Buddhist adventures have been extolled in the following words in his Nasik inscription :—

“He paid equal attention to duty, worldly prosperity and the satisfaction of desires.... He was the home of glory, the only archer, the only hero, the only protector of Brahmanas. He conferred upon Brahmanas the means of increasing their race and stemmed the progress of the confusion of castes.... His exploits rivalled those of Rama, Krishna, Arjuna and Bhimasena, and his prowess was equal to that of Nabhaga, Nahusha, Janamejaya, Sagara, Yayati, Rama, Ambarisha. He vanquished the host of his enemies in innumerable battles, quelled the boast of Kshatriyas, destroyed the Sakas, Yavanas, Pallavas, to no trace or remnant of the race of Khagratas”.

After this Buddhism seems to have received a temporary setback and the next phase of Buddhism called Mahayana, which might have had its origin in or about the first century,

after sever hard struggles for existence, became extinct in or about the eighth century A.D.

#### ANDHRA SUPPORT

The first phase, that is Hinayana, preached uncompromising equality of man and taught him harmony and co-operation in human relationship on the basis of love between man and man. This fundamental principle permeated all the activities of society and State policy, and resulted in generating social adjustment and concord. Such a realm of social bliss created an ideal field for the free display of human faculties and talents. The training of the individual on these basic principles of ethics promoted social, cultural, educational and moral uplift. Compassion, liberality, truthfulness, purity, gentleness and goodness were cultivated by the high and the low, and thus spiritual insight was attained by many. Passions, brutality, cruelty, anger, pride and envy, which deculturalise man, were discarded.

During the early period of the Hinayana phase it seems to have received very strong



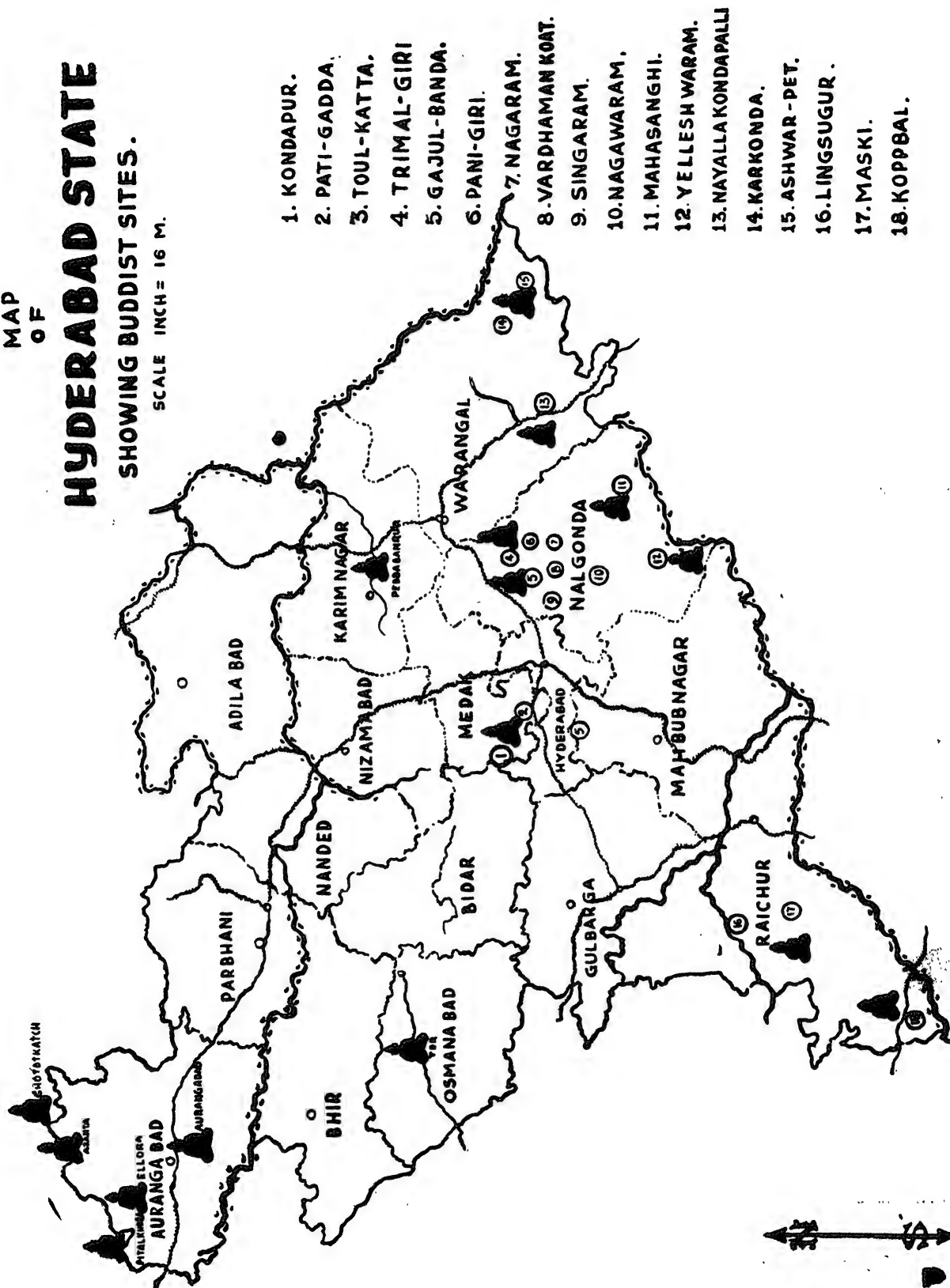
**BUDDHA JAYANTI :** Public meeting held in the compound of the Women's College, Hyderabad on 24th May 1956 to celebrate the 2,500th Mahaparinirvana Jayanti of the Buddha.

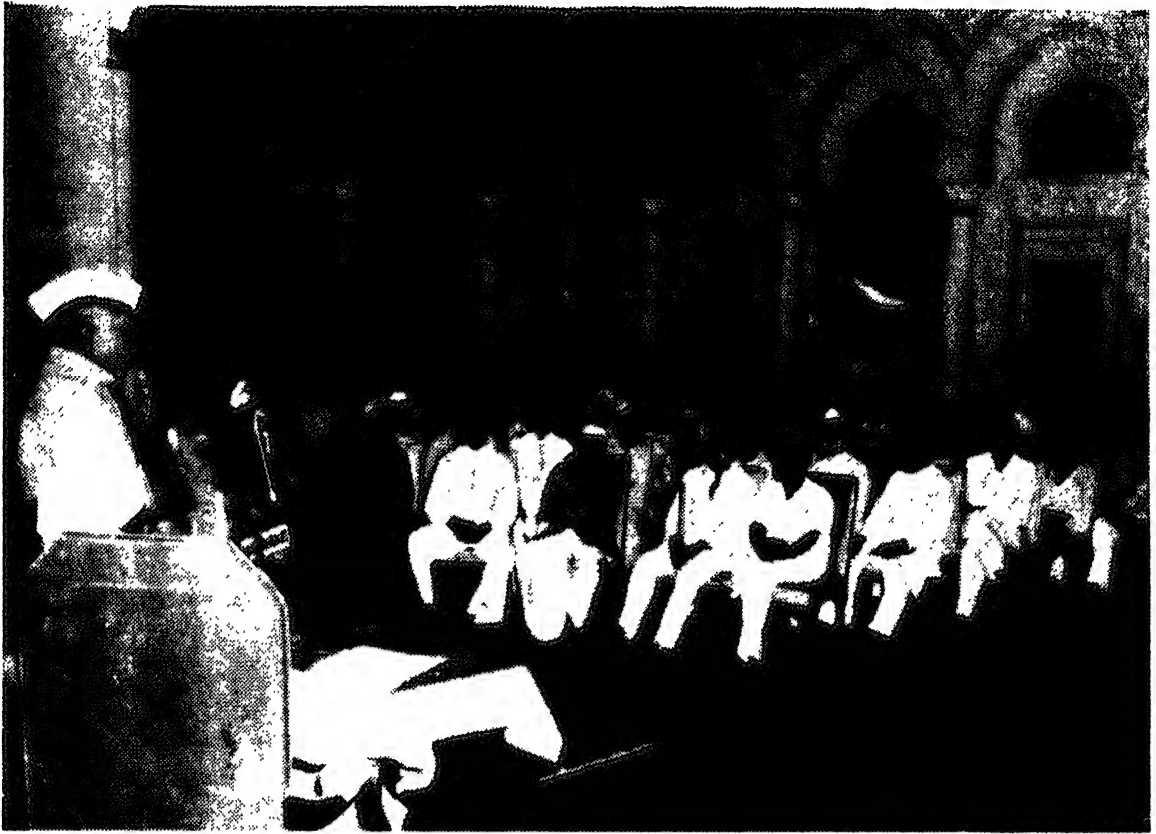
# MAP OF

## HYDERABAD STATE

SHOWING BUDDIST SITES.

SCALE INCH = 16 M.





*The Chief Minister inaugurating the Buddhist Art Exhibition at the Jubilee Hall, Public Gardens.*

support from the Andhras and their Kings, styled as Satavahanas and Satakarni, who did all that they could to patronize this great ethical and spiritual movement. Andhra masons and sculptors, according to an inscription at Sanchi, are responsible for the execution of the southern gateway of the Stupa which is considered to be an excellent specimen of contemporary art as well as the most beautiful among the gateways of Sanchi. Important remains of their everyday culture and life have been unearthed by me at about 20 places inside Hyderabad State. They give us detailed information regarding every phase of the life of the people. It is proposed in this short space to give short notes on the places which can boast of Buddhist monuments, with a view to showing how intensively Buddhism once flourished in this State. On most of them literature is available for deeper study.

The art of hewing architectural structures out of living rock is not restricted to India. Earlier specimens are to be found in considerable abundance, in Egypt, Assyria, Mesopotamia, Persia, South America and other places. It

is very likely that the contacts established with foreign countries by the Buddhists, the influx of the foreign races mentioned in Gautami putra's Nasik inscription, and several other elements were responsible for an immigration of sculptors and rock cutters from outside. This is to be presumed because there does not appear to be any experimental work, representing undeveloped art to have been undertaken by Indians or the people of the Deccan. All of a sudden we find that this skilful art is introduced in our land in a highly developed form.

#### **EARLIEST ROCK-CUT ARCHITECTURE**

*Pitalkhora.*—The earliest Buddhist group of the rock-cut monuments in Hyderabad State is to be found at Pitalkhora, at a distance of about 12 miles from Chalisgaon, a railway station on the Central Railway. This group consists of a Chaitya Hall and a few Viharas.

*Ajanta.*—The next group of rock monuments belonging to the Hinayana and Mahayana period is at Ajanta and consists of 29 caves. There is ample literature available on these caves,



*... Ramakrishna  
... going round  
... Exhibition.*

their paintings and carvings.

**Ghatotkatch Caves.**—This is another group of caves about ten miles as the crow flies from Ajanta Caves.

**Aurangabad.**—Aurangabad has got several Buddhist caves. They are located in the Hills behind the Maqbara.

**Ellora Caves.**—Caves No. 1 to 13 at Ellora are Buddhist and some of them represent interesting features of art and architecture.

**Karkonda.**—There are rock-cut dagobas and monasteries at Karkonda near Kottagudam, Khammammet district.

**Ter.**—Osmanabad district has got one of the oldest Chaitya halls constructed in brick. Antiquities similiar to those found at Kondapur have been found at this place.

**Maski.**—Raichur District boasts of an Asokan Edict which has definitely established for the first time the identity of "Devanam Priya" as Asoka. A tiny but extremely artistic crystal head of the Buddha has been discovered at this place during the course of excavations.

**Kopbal.**—This Buddhist site is about 48 miles from Hyderabad due north-west At mile 60

on the road to Sholapur there is a fair weather motorable tract about five miles in length leading to the site. At this place, Chaitya Halls, Monasteries and other structures have been unearthed.

The terracotta figurines recovered from this place display a very high standard of art. A Museum has been constructed and some exquisite specimens of pottery and other antiquities have been housed in it.

**Patigadda and Talkatta.**—These two sites are within a radius of about five miles from Kondapur and remains similar to those of Kondapur have been unearthed there.

Panigiri is about 80 miles from Hyderabad by road *via* Jangaon (a railway station) from where it is about 30 miles. Buddhist remains, perched on the top of a hill close by the village, have been unearthed at this place. They consist of Stupas, Chaityas and monasteries. Some pieces artistically carved in white lime-stone similar to that of Amaravati have been recovered during the course of the excavations. One bust representing Hellenistic influence is of special interest.

**Gajulbanda, Nagaram, Vardhamankot and Singaram.**—These sites are within a radius of

# *Music, Morals and Myths of Gonds*

By

**P. SETUMADHAV RAO, I.A.S.,**  
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Of all the aboriginal Tribes in India, the Gonds are the most numerous, numbering about three million. They are spread in Central India, Orissa and Hyderabad. This community is not a homogeneous one. It must have been composed of various tribal communities at different levels of culture. The Gonds themselves refer to more than a dozen sub-communities. The most prominent among this community came into contact with the fighting classes in Central India and Madhya Pradesh and were affected by them. Slowly, from about the 8th century, the community developed a feudal pattern, with chiefs ruling in various parts of Gondavana, Adilabad and Orissa. By the beginning of the 12th century, we find well established kingdoms of the Gonds at Sirpur from where the capital was shifted to Chanda; Nagpur and Gadhimandla. These three States continued with varying fortunes until they were absorbed by the Maharattas in the 18th century. Students of history know very well the fame which Rani Durgavati of the Gonds attained when she died fighting against Akbar in the 16th century. Thus the Gond chiefs were influenced by their contacts with the Rajputs and the Maharattas as a result of which we find the worship of deities like Shiva and the Goddess Bhavani prevalent among them.

## **THE VILLAGE TEMPLES**

Although the ruling class of the Gonds was affected this way, yet the major portion of the Gonds living in jungles and places far away from the centres of civilisation retained the original pattern of a simple yet vigorous life. In religious observances, although the Gonds dwelling near the cities visit the shrines of

Mahadev and Goddess Bhavani, yet in the villages one rarely finds temples dedicated to these deities. The anthropomorphist conception of the gods does not seem to have formed a part of the Gondi religious pattern throughout the ages. The temples of the Gonds in the villages are known as pengada. They contain pieces of cloth to cover the deity. The deity consisting of spear and shafts is taken away from the place of hiding once a year and taken to these temples. After a day's celebrations, the shafts known as Salle are removed to their places of hiding, leaving only pieces of cloth in the main temple. The Gonds believe in a number of gods usually represented by the shafts. Gods are associated with seasons, with ploughing, sowing, harvesting and various calamities like diseases.

The community being essentially one of forest dwellers, shifting villages used to be a common feature till very recently. Agriculture is indulged in not very intensively. The system was for forests to be cut down and burnt, the ashes forming a rich manure. The fields were sown and the fruits of these used by the community for a few years. Once the fields started yielding less crops, the people would move to other places and start agriculture through the same method. Thus in the life of this community we come across stories of wanderings from place to place, establishing a village and abandoning it later, cultivating the field anew and leaving it in search of new places. It was essentially a community of forest people claiming the forest as their own without any idea of proprietary rights to particular pieces of land or villages. Agriculture gave them subsistence for a small portion of



the year. This was supplemented by the yield of the forest roots and herbs.

## CLAN NAMES

In its social pattern the community is well-knit. The tribe is divided into three Phratries corresponding to the Gothras. According to Gond mythology, the Gond gods turned ungrateful to Lord Shiva and were thrown by him in a cavern. They were assisted by the efforts of the Gond Saint Pahadi Kupur Lingal who appeased Lord Shiva through his penance and succeeded in rescuing the Gond gods. These liberated gods consisted of groups of 4, 5, 6 and 7 brothers. The descendants of these groups formed separate Phratries and are known as the Nalvensaga, the Sweavensaga, the Sa wensaga and the Adewensaga. These are the Gothras. A person belonging to Nalwensaga for example will not marry in the same four brother group. The Gonds are thus divided into these groups and are designated by their clan names. For, example some of the clans of the 4-brother Phratries are :

- (1) Sermaki,
- (2) Talande,
- (3) Mangam,
- (4) Tekam,
- (5) Chakati, etc.

Similar clans are to be found in the other Phratries. These clan names generally spring from trees and animals. It is said that the number of these clans goes to about 780.

## STRONG MORAL LIFE

The ethical pattern of the society is a strong one. The Gonds are a cheerful community, hard working and allied to the soil, the forests, the hills and streams of their habitat. Women being as hard workers as men, there is a social equality among them. There is no child marriage. Widow marriage is permitted and in cases of unhappy couples, divorce is easy. All that is claimed by the husband, if a divorce is insisted upon, is that the expenses of the marriage should be returned by the wife's new relations. Such being the freedom allowed to men and women there is very little of immoral life which one associates with the very civilised communities. There used to be till recently a form of marriage through abduction, but now it is represented only by a show of force. Marriages are arranged by negotiations. Soil and forests being plenty and both men and

women being hard working, the families maintain a life of self-respect born of a strenuous life. There is very little beggary among the Gonds. In fact begging is looked down upon. This life has also bred a sense of equality among the Gonds. There is no caste system among them. The poorest of the Gonds considers himself to be equal to the tribal chief or the village landlord. In fact any assumption of aloofness by individuals among the Gonds is strongly resented by the community.

Thus we find that there is an absence of caste system, untouchability, child marriage, enforced widowhood and distinctions of high and low in the community. A typical Gond village is free from beggary and prostitution. Men and women lead a life, hard and strenuous as it is, of respect and dignity of work. Though they are poor, judged from the economic standards of the adjacent communities, yet there is a strong moral life based on very healthy principles.

## THE DANCES

The festivals of the Gonds are associated with the seasons and soil and it is at the various seasons that we see the Gond dances and songs. The most famous of the Gond dances is known as the Dandari dance. It is a common sight at the time of harvesting to see groups of youth going about and performing dances. A number of Gondi songs have been recorded by the Anthropologists which reveal considerable poetic accomplishments. The instruments used in the dances are the Para, the large Dapna drums and drum sticks, the dancers' bell anklets, the cylindrical drums, the kettle drums and cl b holsters and their ornaments. Besides the Dandari dance, the Gonds also perform the Gomela and Para dances. The musical instruments in addition to Para, Gomela, Dapna and Turbli drums, are the Kingri, a string with three chords and a square wooden sound box covered by a skin membrane and Pepre and Bonga which are trumpets played together. Thus throughout the year and especially during various seasons of agricultural activities the Gonds are engaged in music, dances and songs. It reflects the hard yet cheerful life of the community.

The songs have preserved the legends of their creation, through their myths recited by their hereditary bards, the Pradhans. This community of Pradhans has preserved the mythical origins of the Gond community, the stories of the clan heroes and heroines, the Gond versions of the story of Pandavas and



more interesting than all, the Gondi view of the creation of the world.

## THE CREATION

The story of the creation of the world as related by the Gonds is a very interesting one - being known as the Mulkhand. In brief, it is as follows :

In the beginning, there was nothing. Then Prabhu Niranjan was born. Then the 7 waters were born. Then wind and mist came into existence. The water spread everywhere. Over these waters, moss was born. Out of the union of the waters and the leafy moss four flowers were born. They grew up into fruits. One of these burst and out of it the divine serpent came into existence. From the second fruit the divine cow known as Kamadhani Kasturi was born. From the third fruit Dhund Mund Guru, the formless, was born. From the fourth fruit the Mahashakti was born. She had wings of diamonds, a mouth of pearls and feet of gold. She rose and flew. She came to the castle where Dhund Mund Guru resided. They looked at each other and Mahashakti conceived. She laid an egg  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yards long. The egg burst and Vayu the wind God blew away the upper crust from which the 21 heavens were formed. Then the mountain known as Dhoragiri came into existence. On the throne of this mountain sat Yavadhaguru. He had the sacred thread of the 12 suns, dress made of 12 moons, eyes made of the 7 stars and 4 lamps. 90 million Gods were born from the heavenly egg at this time. Meanwhile the waters were steadily rising, threatening Dhoragiri. The youngest of the Gods was Madhu. He was asked to go and discover the foundations of the world. After a number of adventures, Madhu came to Patala the nether world and with the blessings of the Niranjan Guru he saw glittering in the sky 5 lingas. He saw the feet in the Pathala. Madhu was married to Paravati by the Guru. It was a grand marriage ceremony. The divine serpent erected the pandal, God Bhagwant offered fine clothes, beads, ear-rings, crown, begging bag, Kanch shoes, the 7 Nectar bulls, 7 begging bowls. He was also given the golden plume, the silver cane and birth and death registers. The sacred white bull Nandi with a gold saddle was handed over to him. With this the couple ascended to the world

and took their abode on Dhoragiri when the 90 million Gods saluted them. Shiva then created the world. He sowed the seeds of melon pumpkin. When it ripened, it burst and out of it came man and woman. The man looked on the woman as sister. Mahadeva then created illusion and the man looked upon the woman as his wife. He told them : "I have created this world. Labour in it and live." He handed the bull to man and asked him to take his help. At the end of the allotted term of their life, men used to be called to his abode. There was no death in those days, but Mahadeva once was cheated by men and since then the angel of death Yama comes and drags lives out of men. This is the story of the creation of the world.

The Gond Gods were born of the mother Kankalkali who abandoned them. They were brought up by Parvati. Later they turned ungrateful and were thrown into the cave from where they were rescued by the great Lingow. It was from these Gond Gods that the race of the Gonds spread in the world.

Garbled versions of the Mahabharat are also to be found in Gond mythology. The Gond Dandari dancers are supposed to have performed their dances before a number of Gods. The figure of Mahadev which emerges in Gond mythology is a pleasing one. He created the world. He married Parvati. He breathed life in men. He laid down the order of the stars, suns and moons. He created cosmos out of the swelling waters and also created the God of Death through whom he could draw the souls of men. The Gond God appears as a jolly gosai now testing the Gonds, now witnessing their funs and frolics, now helping them in their difficulties and undertaking periodic journeys to the world to see how it was taking shape. This is not a picture of a God, the self-born, and preserver, but an architect of the universe himself leading the life of a house-holder and sharing the joys and sorrows of the people. It is a homely picture suited to the genius of a simple and cheerful people which the Gonds are.

(Courtesy A.I.R.).

# The Bharat Sevashram Sangh

Founded by Acharya Swami Pranavanandji Maharaj in 1917, the Bharat Sevashram Sangh, with its head office at Calcutta and centres and institutes all over India and in East Africa and South America also, is engaged in cultural and humanitarian work. Particularly in times of natural calamities like flood, famine, cyclone, earth-quake or epidemics, the services of the Sangh have been exemplary and have evoked the praise of national leaders.

The Sangh has a thousand village unity centres or Milan Mandirs in different States of India. It has established several Maths and Ashrams where monks are trained and organised for service. Eight batches of monks, as also several individual preachers, are now engaged in touring different parts of the world carrying on socio-spiritual, humanitarian and cultural propaganda. One mission is at present in South America. The Sangh undertakes relief works at Kumbh and other religious fairs held annually in premier holy places of India. Students' homes are maintained at Gaya, Calcutta, Bankura and other places; a hundred primary and night schools are being run, there are libraries and reading rooms in almost all big centres of the Sangh.

Reformation of holy places of pilgrimage is one of the main objects of the Sangh. To help pilgrims in the performance of their religious rites and provide accommodation for the public and generally help restore the spiritual atmosphere at the holy places, the Sangh has established centres and Jatri Nivasas at Gaya, Banaras, Puri, Allahabad, Vrindavan and Kurukshetra. Akhadas and Gymnasias also exist in several centres of the Sangh. It publishes two monthly journals, besides a number of books in different languages.

The average expenditure of the Sangh is about Rs. 7 lakhs per year.

With the opening of a branch of the Sangh at Domalguda, Hyderabad, the Sangh is now running a charitable dispensary and a milk

canteen for children. It intends to start a Students' Home (Gurukul), free reading room and library, and an uplift centre for Backward Classes and Tribes.

## CHIEF MINISTER'S APPEAL

While performing the opening ceremony of the branch of the sang on 21st May, 1956 before a distinguished gathering, Shri B. Ramakrishna Rao, Chief Minister, observed: "The Sadhus of India once played a very vital role in building up the wonderful fabric of our culture and society. Their services were not confined to the spiritual sphere but were so varied and comprehensive that even the State authorities in those days had no other responsibility than to introduce the moral codes framed by those seers and to maintain law and order. But in later times the Sadhus developed a peculiar cynical attitude in the name of so-called Mayavad which preaches that the world is merely a dream and for the attainment of peace man must turn away from it. And in those days when the Sadhus shirked their responsibilities towards society, the State authorities got the upper hand and took up most of the responsibilities themselves. However, to-day's Governments all over the world being more or less secular in character, a new problem of rank materialism has grown threatening the peace and security of the world. So there is again a clarion call before the holy men of the world to come forward with their nectar of spirituality which is the only hope for the future of Humanity. This is why the great saviour, the Buddha, is being remembered and glorified so much today. I am glad to declare to the people of Hyderabad that a new spark of light is coming to them through this band of San-yasins who belong to a mighty spiritual organization named BHARAT SEVASHRAM SANGH whom I know to be a great body of selfless missionaries who have got a splendid record of cultural and humanitarian services. While inaugurating the centre I welcome these

[Contd. on page 38]



*Shri B. Ramakrishna Rao, Chief Minister, Hyderabad, inaugurating the branch of the Bharat Sevashram Sangh at Hyderabad on 21-5-1956.*





*The Chief Minister inaugurating the Asafia Co-operative Industrial Match  
Factory Training Centre for ladies at Chanchalguda on 19th May 1956.*

*Dr. B. Rama-  
ishna Rao, Ku-  
ari Padmaja  
aidu and others  
the stall of the  
atch Factory.*



# W S PICTURES

*Trainees at  
work in the Centre.*







**SARVODAYA  
VICHAR PRA-  
CHAR TRUST**  
was inaugurated  
at Shah Mansil  
on 19th May  
1956.



**Dr. B. Rama-  
krishna Rao** at  
the Zahirabad  
Harijan Colony.



*The Chief Minister being welcomed by a young girl on the occasion of the opening of the Community Hall at Valkam Dinni N.E.S. Block on 16th May, 1956.*

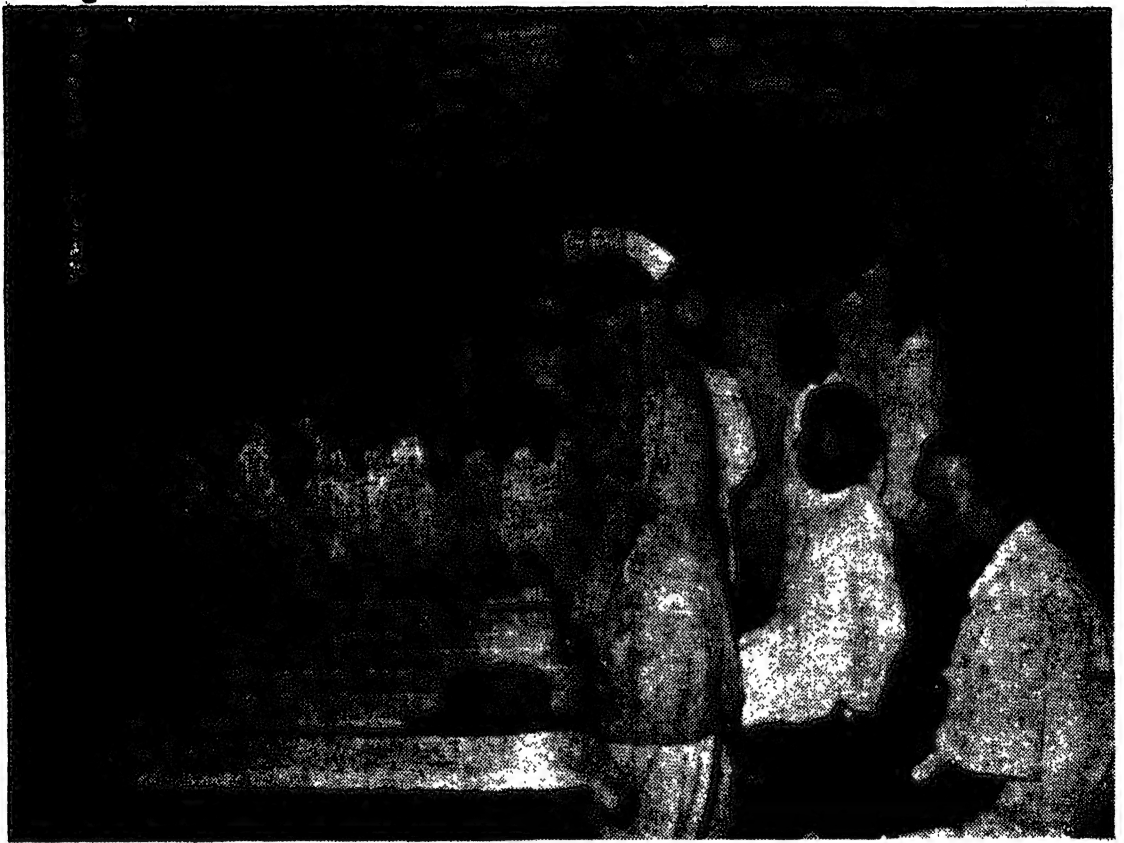




*The Chief Minister being taken in a bullock-cart procession at the police village of Ekklaspur, Raichur District.*

*Dr. Ramakrishna Rao addressing the gathering at the police village.*





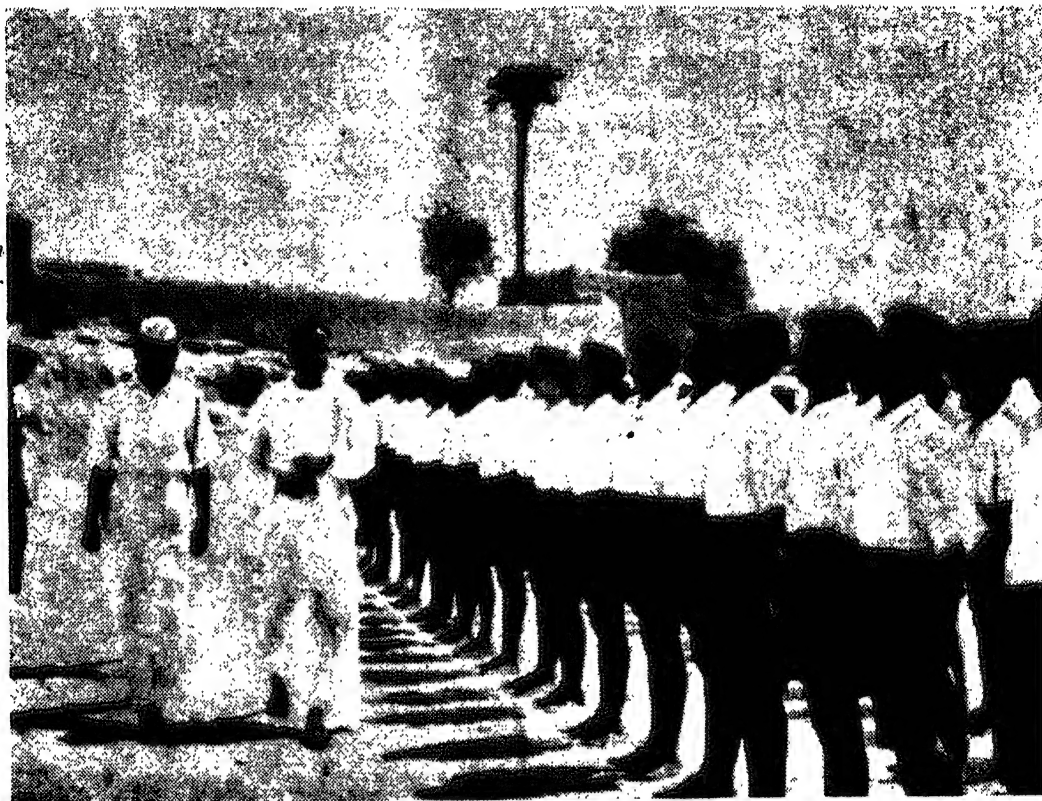
*B. S. S. Camp at Aija : Sri D. G. Bindu, Home Minister inaugurating the  
Bharat Sevak Samaj camp at Aija.*



*Birat Sivalik Survey Camp at Aiji : Sri P. Pulla Reddy, M.L.A. speaking on the occasion.*  
*Sri Pulla Reddy speaking to the Home Minister.*



*Shri Nilam  
Sanjiva Reddy,  
Deputy Chief  
Minister of  
Andhra, inspec-  
ting the Bharu  
Sevak Samaj  
Camp at Aija.*



*Shri Arigay  
Ramaswamy,  
Deputy Minister  
for Agriculture,  
is helping the  
campers in the  
construction of a  
road.*







*The Birth anniversary of the Bhoodan movement was celebrated in Hyderabad on 18th April 1956. The Chief Minister speaking on the occasion.*

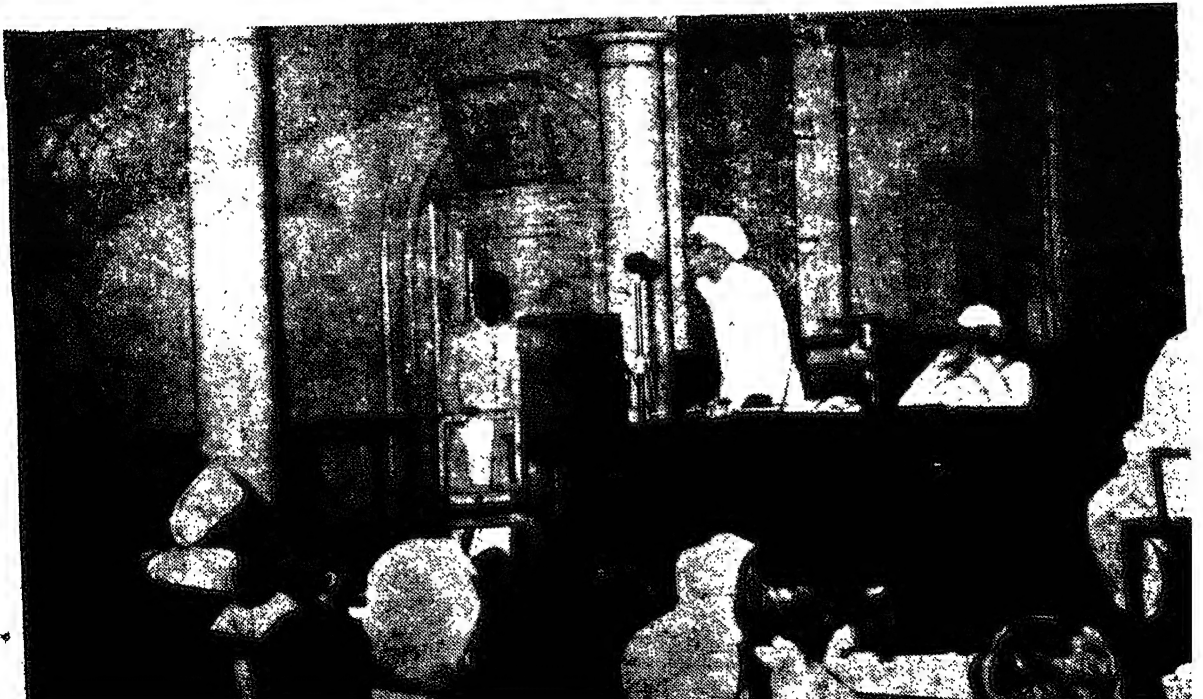
*Sri Tuljapurkar reading a poem on the occasion*





*The Girls Primary School, Kachiguda, celebrated its anniversary with Shri Gopal Rao Ekbote, Education Minister, as President.*

*Valmiki Day was celebrated in the City with Dr. B. Ramakrishna Rao as President, under the auspices of the Hyderabad Branch of the Sanskrita Viswa Parishad. Prof. T. Veerabhadhrudu speaking on the occasion.*





*Contd. from Page 26]*

oly Servants of our motherland to this State and I also appeal to the people to help and support them in all possible ways."

Swami Shri Advaitanandji, Secretary of the Sangh, then explained the ideals and objects of the Sangh and said—"It may be that the majority of the Sadhus today are indifferent towards their responsibilities towards the society but should be remembered that Mother India never forgot to produce real saints and sages even in the darkest days of her long political slavery. Guru Nanak, Shri Chaitanya, Ramdas and others appeared in mediaeval times to save our culture. During the British regime Ramkrishna Vivekananda, Aurobindo, Gandhiji and others did not only keep a lamp of our culture burning but they also inspired the Indians to free their Motherland from the bondage and recover their past glory. The monk-members of the Bharat Sevashram Sangh founded by Acharya Swami Advaitanandji verily stand for realising India's cultural and spiritual heritage and helping to rebuild India's Humanity upon a sound spiritual basis through a systematic and well-planned programme of activities. This new branch of the Sangh will aim at inducting humanitarian services along with moral and spiritual propaganda.

Mr. K. Tatachar, Advocate, welcomed the Chief Minister in the beginning and Sri Vasudev Mudaliar, Ex-Mayor of Secunderabad, proposed a vote of thanks.

Lahant Baba Purandas donated a piece of land at Domalguda to the Sangh for starting its activities.

S. Radhakrishnan, Dr. P. Sitaiah, Sri K. M. Munshi, K. Hanumanthiah, Sri P. S. Kumarami Raja and others sent messages wishing success to the branch of the Sangh.

#### **FREE MILK DISTRIBUTING CENTRE**

Shri Shanker Dev Vidyalkar, Deputy Minister for Social Services, inaugurated the Free Milk Distributing Centre of the Sangh at Domalguda 22nd May, 1956,

More than three hundred poor and destitute children gathered to get milk. While distributing milk, the Minister observed that the opening of the Hyderabad branch of the Bharat Sevashram Sangh was sure to prove a great blessing to the people here. The monk-members of the Sangh would not only distribute free milk to children but they were also prepared to give the people intellectual and spiritual food which was the greatest need of the hour.

Swami Shri Advaitanandji and a few local leaders received the guest at the Ashram.

*Shri Shanker Dev Vidyalkar, Deputy Minister for Social Services and Swami Shri Advaitanandji, Secretary, Bharat Sevashram Sangh, photographed after the inauguration of a Free Milk Distributing Centre of the Sangh by the Deputy Minister at Domalguda, Hyderabad, on 22-5-1956.*



# Marathwada Development

The allocation for Marathwada in Hyderabad's Second Five-Year Plan has been provisionally increased to Rs. 25.6 crores, as a result of suitable readjustments in the quotas of the other two regions.

The soil of Marathwada is not suitable for intensive irrigation, but due to the inadequacy of the rainfall, irrigation by wells is resorted to specially for garden crops. In some places of Bhir and Aurangabad districts there are infiltration galleries with collecting wells and distribution channels.

The Rooty Project was the first irrigation scheme launched and completed in 1939 in Bhir district. Relief works have also been carried out in years of famine and scarcity.

Ten medium sized irrigation projects, estimated to cost Rs. 216 lakhs and to irrigate 42 lakh acres when completed, were included in the first Five-Year Plan. Of these four are in Aurangabad district, three in Bhir district, two in Osmanabad district and one in Nanded. The Bendsura Project in Bhir and the Khasapur Project in Osmanabad have nearly been completed and irrigation has started under them. The Kamli, Talwar, Sirala and Shivna Projects are in progress. The other four projects, Jai, Dheka, Naldurg and Purna

anicut, have not yet been undertaken.

Under the Second Five-Year Plan sixteen medium-sized irrigation projects costing Rs. 354 lakhs and capable of irrigating 54 lakhs acres, are proposed for Marathwada. Of these six are in Bhir district, four in Osmanabad, five in Aurangabad and one in Nanded.

Eight minor and medium irrigation schemes, five in Telangana and three in Karnataka, have been dropped and the total of Rs. 117 lakhs originally allotted for this purpose has been diverted to Marathwada.

Other re-allocations in the Second Plan are : An amount of Rs. 75 lakhs from Telangana's provision under the head of Cottage Industry has been transferred to Marathwada. Originally Marathwada was assigned only Rs. 49 lakhs under this head.

The amount for Marathwada under the head oil engines has been raised by Rs. 3.58 lakhs. Marathwada's provision under the head Medical Stores has been raised by Rs. 5 lakhs. The provision for bunding works in the region has been raised by Rs. 20 lakhs. A further amount of Rs. 29 lakhs has been provided for University Education, over and above the sums of Rs. 20 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs envisaged for the Medical College and for upgrading the Agricultural School as a College.

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## BUDDHIST SITES IN HYDERABAD

*Contd. from page 22)*

five miles from Panigiri. Remains of Stupas, Chaityas and carved pieces of lime-stone have been unearthed. The stucco figures from Gajulbanda and the limestone torsees depicting Hellenistic influence from Nagaram are of exciting interest.

*Yelleshwaram* is on the left bank of the Krishna on a very old trade route. Buddhist remains have been discovered at this place and two Ayaka pillars of limestone are still to be found there in an erect position.

*Mahasanghi* is about 20 miles as the crow

flies due North-east from Yelleshwaram. As the name reveals, it must have been a very important centre for the order of the monks. Remains of Stupas and other Buddhist structures have been discovered at this place.

*Nagawaram* is in Nalgonda district on the road from Bhongir to Nalgonda. Buddhist structures have been exposed at this site.

*Pedda Bankur* is in Karimnagar district. Buddhists' structures have been exposed at this place during the course of excavations.

*Ashwaraopet and Nayalakondapalli* are situated respectively in the easternmost and southern most corners of Khammammet district. Structures of the Buddhist period have been discovered at these places.

# FREEDOM STRUGGLE IN HYDERABAD

(Chronology of Second Phase (1885-1919 A.D.))

The year 1885 A.D. saw the birth of the Indian National Congress. By this time the administrative reforms promulgated by Salar Jung I had begun to achieve results. An educated public had come into existence. Schools and Colleges had sprung up. A number of persons had been attracted to Hyderabad from all parts of India. The growth of journalism, English and Urdu, can be traced to this period. The press was steadily representing public opinion and influencing the administration. When the National Congress started, the administration took up a critical attitude towards that organization. But, there were men who whole-heartedly supported the Indian National Congress among whom the names of Mulla Abdul Quayum and Mohib Hussain stand out prominently. Mulla Abdul Quayum's career was one long constructive effort. He supported the Congress, advocated the cause of free and compulsory primary education, worked for the Turkish cause when that country was in trouble and collected funds for the Hajaz Construction Railway. He was a staunch advocate of Swadeshi. He was a great friend of Dr. Aghornath Chattopadhyaya. His contribution to the awakening in Hyderabad till the time of his death, on 27th October 1906 A.D., is a great one.

Mohib Hussain was an important figure in the history of journalism in Hyderabad. As early as 1879 he started the journal "Moulam Shafiq". It was in this journal that the great Pan-Asian Missionary Jamal-ud-Din Afghani contributed his articles during his stay in Hyderabad. Mohib Hussain was also a great social reformer and worked against the *Pardah* and other defects in the society at the

time. He advocated the cause of female education and for that purpose brought out another journal *Moalami Nuswan*.

## ARYA SAMAJ

The Arya Samaj started its work in 1892 A.D. in Hyderabad for the first time. Within a couple of years two of its preachers had been expelled from the State. This action of the Government only encouraged the Arya Samaj. It took active interest in the cause of religious and social reforms. The credit of the administration of Hyderabad at this time did not stand very high. For various reasons men like Vigar-ul-Mulk, the Revenue Secretary; Mohsin-ul-Mulk, the Finance Secretary; Mehdi Hassan, the Home Secretary and Salar Jung, the tutor of the Nizam had to leave the State. Some of the officers were involved in financial deals in connection with the Railway Extension and mining rights and had to be removed from service. The press became openly critical of the administration in the nineties of the 19th century. The administration on its side imposed a number of restrictions on the newspapers and their editors. This led to a struggle. The press resented this interference and as a result some papers ceased to exist. This showed that the administration was becoming increasingly sensitive to public opinion.

At the end of the century there was one incident of armed insurrection in the district of Bhir. One Baba Saheb alias Rao Saheb came from outside, succeeded in gathering a band of followers in Bhir and Aurangabad, tampered with the loyalty of Contingent troops in Mominabad and Aurangabad, and

organized a number of raids in Bhir. He gave out his aim as working for the cause of ending British rule in India. His followers fought a pitched battle with Contingent forces on 14th April, 1899 A.D. near Bhir and dispersed after a short struggle. Baba escaped but his followers were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

Early in 1898 A.D. Balkrishna Hari Chapekar, one of those implicated in the murder of Rand in Poona, was arrested while in hiding in Kopbal taluq of Raichur district. He was able to attract considerable sympathy from the local people.

The Ganesh Utsav celebrations which started for the first time in Hyderabad in 1896 A.D. contributed greatly to public awakening in the State. This soon assumed wide proportions in the districts of Marathwada. The celebrations which were held annually attracted a number of speakers who spoke on various subjects.

#### PANDIT SATVALEKAR'S SERVICES

In 1901 A.D. Pandit Sripad Damodar Satvalekar arrived in Hyderabad. He stayed in the city for 7 years. During his residence in Hyderabad he was actively associated with Pandit Keshav Rao Koratkar and Dr. Aghornath Chattopadhyaya and took part in the activities of the Arya Samaj, physical culture, education and cause of Swadeshi. It was during this period that private educational institutions were started in the State, prominent among them being the Nutan Vidyalaya High School, Gulbarga in 1907 A.D. and the Vivek Vardhini High School in Hyderabad. The Physical Gymnasium in Sultan Bazar sponsored by Satvalekar and others attracted a number of workers even from such distant places as Bengal.

In 1908 A.D. Datto Appaji Tuljapurkar, a prominent pleader of Hyderabad, was expelled from the State for his activities.

During this period the revolutionary activities of the Sawarkar brothers spread from Nasik to Aurangabad. A number of young men joined secret societies. The result was the murder of Mr. Jackson, the Collector of Nasik in December 1909 A.D. by Anant Kanhere, a student of the Industrial School of Aurangabad. This murder evoked a strong reaction in Hyderabad administration with the result that a number of persons especially in the Education Department were either dis-

missed or expelled from the State.

The library movement was also steadily making headway at this time. The Bharat Guna Vardhak Library at Shahali Bunda was the first Marathi Public Library in the State. In 1901 A.D. the first Telugu Public Library Krishna Devaraya Grantha Nilayam was started in Hyderabad due to the inspiration of the Raja Sahab of Munagal and Komaraju Laxman Rao. This was followed by libraries at Warangal, Nalgonda, Khammam and Madhira.

During this period 1910-1920 A.D. two prominent figures emerged into public life: Shri Keshav Rao Koratkar and Shri Vaman Naik. They supported the Congress and were associated very prominently with educational, social, religious and cultural activities in the State. Educational Institutions like the Vivek Vardhini High School, the Nutan Vidyalaya High School, Gulbarga, Marathi Public Library and Arya Samaj received patronage of one or the other of these leaders. Sri Keshav Rao Koratkar was a great social reformer. He was the leader of Arya Samaj in Hyderabad till the time of his death. He organized the State Reforms Association, Social Service League and held conferences in different parts of the State. Journals in Telugu and Marathi began to appear in the State at this time.

In the field of education a noteworthy fact is the starting of educational conferences sponsored by leading educationists, officials and non-officials from 1915 A.D. At this time the Nizam College was the only institution catering higher education in the State. The Government soon took up the expansion of education in the higher field with the result that the Osmania University came into existence in the year 1917 A.D.

In the field of administration the Executive Council was brought into existence thus changing the individual type of Government into an institutional form. The First World War affected Hyderabad as it did the other parts of the country in the field of political consciousness. It released forces which ultimately led to the achievement of Indian Independence.

Thus the second phase of freedom struggle in Hyderabad from 1885 to 1919 was a formative period which was the beginning of public awakening in the State in all fields. Prominent figures of this period are:—

1. Mulla Abdul Quayum

2. Dr. Aghornath Chattopadhyaya
3. Mohib Hussain
4. Ramchander Pillay
5. Keshav Rao Koratkar
6. Barrister Rudra
7. Vaman Naik
8. Sripad Damodar Satvalekar

9. Datto Appaji Tuljapurkar
10. M. Hanumantha Rao

The Chronology for this period prepared by the Research Scholars of the Hyderabad State Committee for the Compilation of the History of Freedom Struggle in Hyderabad is given below:

Month.	Year.	Events.
March 16,	1885	.. Mehdi Ali (Mohsin-ul-Mulk) Hyderabad official, affirms loyalty of Indian Muslims and praises "Pax Britannica" in a letter to "Bombay Gazette".
May 4,	1885	.. Private Secretary to the Viceroy conveys the latter's pleasure on reading Mehdi Ali's letter.
	1885	.. Constitution (Desturul-Amal) framed for High Court.
	1885	.. Urdu Weekly 'Akhbar-e-Asafi' started.
	1885	.. Urdu Monthly 'Joher-e-Sukhun' started.
	1885	.. 'Hyderabad Record' started.
December 28,	1885	.. Birth of the Indian National Congress.
April 3,	1886	.. Opening of Secunderabad-Warangal Railway Line.
April 1,	1886	.. Colonel E. C. Ross, appointed as Resident.
August 8.	1886	.. Building of the Young Men's Improvement Society declared open in Sultan Bazar (Established on 26th February 1879)
August 8,	1886	.. Urdu replaces Persian as the language of Administration.
October 8,	1886	.. Mr. G. J. Cordery appointed as Resident.
	1886	.. Hyderabad-Deccan Company acquires mining rights in Hyderabad.
	1886	.. 'Gulbarga Samachar', a Marathi Weekly started at Gulbarga.
	1886	.. 'Deccan Standard', an English Weekly started.
February 28,	1887	.. Urdu Weekly 'Deccan Punch' started.
April 19,	1887	.. Salar Jung II resigns office of the Prime Minister. Sir Asman Jah appointed Prime Minister.
	1887	.. Major D. Robertson appointed as Resident.
	1887	.. Establishment of the Nizam College.
	1887	.. Urdu Weekly 'Afsarul Akhbar' started.
	1887	.. Urdu Weekly 'Khiyal-e-Mahaboob' started.
	1887	.. Urdu Monthly 'Gul-o-Bulbul' started.
	1887	.. Marathi 'Bhagyanagar' started.



Month.	Year.	Events.
March 16,	1888	.. Mohsin-ul-Mulk attacks the Indian National Congress and wants Muslims to remain aloof from it in an interview in England.
September.	1888	.. Government issues a warning to Mullah Abdul Quayum stating that Government policy was against the Congress and in support of the Patriotic Society.
October 21,	1888	.. A local Committee Meeting of Indian National Congress held in Secunderabad.
	1888	.. Mullah Abdul Quayum writes in support of Indian National Congress.
	1888	.. Mr. A. P. Howell appointed as Resident.
November 12,	1888	.. Mohsin-ul-Mulk in the Hyderabad Club opposes the principle of Representative Government and asks Muslims to keep away from the Congress.
	1888	.. The Council of State ceases to function.
	1888	.. Urdu monthly 'Hasan' started.
	1888	.. Urdu Daily 'Safir-e-Deccan' started.
August.	1889	.. Sir D. Fitzpatrick appointed as Resident.
	1889	.. Mr. Rudra, Bar-at-law, starts practice in Hyderabad and becomes correspondent of the 'Pioneer' of Allahabad.
	1889	.. Urdu Weekly 'Mahboobulkuloob' started.
November & December.	1889	.. Rudra's outspoken comments against Hyderabad administration in the "Pioneer".
October 12.	1890	.. Chaderghat Hindu Social Club meeting under Mr. B. Krishna Iyengar decides to send a memorial to Government about sending Hindu students to England for study.
October.	1890	.. Mr. Rudra expelled from the Nizam Club. Social boycott of Mr. Rudra.
November 26,	1890	.. Nawab Abdul Latif Khan of Calcutta at the Chaderghat Hindu Social Club speaks on the necessity of Hindu-Musalman unity to fight constitutionally for privileges.
	1890	.. Mullah Abdul Quayum's pamphlet advocating compulsory education.
	1890	.. Establishment of Dairatul Marif for publication of Persian and Arabic manuscripts.
	1890	.. 'Iqbal Club, Hyderabad' established.
January 3,	1891	.. Mr. Gilder of the Chaderghat Methodist Episcopal Church expresses sympathy for the National Congress.
February.	1891	.. Meeting in Albert Reading Room, Secunderabad, to memorialize Government for appointment of a Hindu Judge to the High Court.
March.	1891	.. Mr. Rudra debarred from practising in the Hyderabad Courts for his criticism of Judges and Justice in Hyderabad.

Month.	Year.	Events.
June.	1891	.. Home Department's Circular to native papers asking them to sign agreement bonds not to publish anything that may threaten an injury to a Government Servant or tend to prejudice the mind of people against the Government or any of its officers.
June.	1891	.. Urdu paper 'Shoukatul Islam' suppressed for refusing to sign the agreement bond. Harassment of 'Saffir-e-Deccan' by Government Officials.
July 31,	1891	.. "The Deccan Times" stops issue.
November.	1891	.. Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, Resident vacates office.
	1891	.. Sir T. W. Chichele Plowden appointed as Resident.
	1891	.. Establishment of the Central State Library.
	1891	.. "Deccan Budget", English Weekly, started.
December.	1891	.. "Deccan Standard" ceases to exist.
	1892	.. Arya Samaj established in Sultan Bazar.
	1892	.. Urdu Monthly "Molam-e-Niswan" started.
December 28,	1892	.. Inauguration of 'Third Exhibition' in Hyderabad.
March 31,	1893	.. "Sannmarg Darshak" Club opened in Chaderghat.
	1893	.. Establishment of the Legislative Council.
	1893	.. Issue of Qanuncha Mubarak, institution of Cabinet Council and a Legislative Council.
	1893	.. Sir Asman Jah resigns the Chief Ministership.
	1893	.. Establishment of Cabinet Council.
March 24,	1894	.. Jawad Hussain deported from Hyderabad.
May 6,	1894	.. Hyderabad Legislative Council meets for the first time.
September 5,	1894	.. Vikar-ul-Umrah confirmed as Chief Minister.
October 17,	1894	.. Pandit Balakrishna Sharma deported from Hyderabad.
	1894	.. Urdu Monthly 'Sahr-e-Bayan' started.
	1895	.. Dr. Hart, Member of Parliament visits Hyderabad and advocates restrictive measures for improving conditions of Haj. Mullah Abdul Quayum opposes on grounds of interference in religion.
	1895	.. Establishment of the First Marathi Library, Bharat Gunwardhak Samstha
	1895	.. Urdu Weekly 'Mulk-o-Millat' started.
	1895	.. Urdu Monthly 'Muntakhab-e-Rojgar' started.
	1896	.. Urdu Weekly 'Najjar-e-Alam' started.
	1896	.. Urdu Monthly 'Afsar' started.
	1896	.. Urdu Monthly 'Dilguzar' started.
	1896	.. Ganesh Utsav Celebrations started in Hyderabad State for the first time.

Month.	Year.	Events.
	1896 ..	'Deccan Mail' started.
	1897 ..	Movement for collection of funds for the oppressed in island of Crete led by Mullah Abdul Quayum.
	1897 ..	Bal Krishna Chefekar arrives at Gangavathi.
	1897 ..	'Hyderabad Chronicle' started.
	1897 ..	Marathi 'Nizam Vaibhav' started.
	1897 ..	Urdu Monthly 'Dabdab-e-Asafi' started.
		Urdu Monthly 'Shamshul-Qalam' started.
	1897 ..	Urdu Monthly 'Payam-e-Mahboob' started.
	1897 ..	Hyderabad Young Men's Indian Library established.
	1898 ..	Mullah Abdul Quayum started collection of funds for construction of 'Hajaj Railway'.
	1898 ..	Outbreak of Plague in Hyderabad State.
	1898 ..	Baba Alias Rao Sahib's conspiracy in Bhir District tampering with contingent troops in Mominabad and Aurangabad.
December	1898 ..	Arrest of Balkrishna Hari Chefekar at Mandalgiri, Raichur District.
	1898 ..	Urdu Monthly 'Medical Journal' started.
	1898 ..	Urdu Monthly 'Jalwa-e-Mahboob' started.
	1898 ..	Urdu Monthly 'Mahboobul-Qalam' started.
April 14,	1899 ..	Engagement between Contingent troops and Baba's followers at Bhir. Baba's escape from Hyderabad.
	1899 ..	Urdu Monthly 'Safeer-e-Deccan' started.
	1899 ..	Urdu Daily 'Musheer-e-Deccan' started.
May 16,	1900 ..	Godavari Valley Railway opened up to Nanded.
	1900 ..	Commission of Enquiry on Mullah Abdul Quayum.
October 19,	1900 ..	Godavari Valley Railway extended up to Manmad.
October 24,	1900 ..	Mullah Abdul Quayum retired on pension.
		Legislative Council Act passed giving larger and wider powers to the Council.
	1900 ..	Training classes for Law opened.
	1900 ..	Sir David Barr appointed as Resident.
	1900 ..	'Vignyan Chadrika Granth Mandali,' Hyderabad established by Komarraju Laxman Rao.
August 27,	1901 ..	Vikar-ul-Umrah resigns, Sir Kishen Prasad appointed as officiating in his place.
	1901 ..	Marathi Primary School started in Sultan Bazar, Hyderabad.
	1901 ..	Urdu Weekly 'Jam-e-Jamsheed' started.
	1901 ..	Urdu Weekly 'Azizul Akhbar' started.
November 1,	1901 ..	Krishna Devaraya Library started in Hyderabad

Month.	Year.	Events.
	1902 ..	Urdu Weekly Dakhani started.
	1902 ..	Urdu Monthly 'Naseem-e-Deccan' started.
	1902 ..	"Deccan Times", English, started.
November 5,	1902 ..	Treaty assigning Berar to the British Government.
	1903 ..	'Deccan Post', English Weekly, started.
	1903 ..	Urdu Monthly 'Deccan Review' started.
	1903 ..	Urdu Monthly 'Fisana' started.
January 21,	1904 ..	'Raj Raja Narendra Library' established in Warangal.
	1904 ..	Urdu Monthly 'Miyarul-Insha' started.
	1904 ..	English Weekly 'Bulletin' started.
	1904 ..	Urdu Daily 'Ilm-o-Amal' started.
November 5,	1904 ..	Inauguration of IV Exhibition in Public Gardens.
February 14,	1905 ..	Victoria Memorial Orphanage opened in Hyderabad.
July	1905 ..	Urdu Monthly 'Sahifa' started.
	1905 ..	Marathi Weekly 'Nizam Vijaya' started.
	1905 ..	Sir Charles Bayley appointed as Resident.
	1905 ..	Swadeshi agitation in Hyderabad.
	1905 ..	Mullah Abdul Quayum attends the Benaras Congress Session.
	1905 ..	Mullah Abdul Quayum's proposal supporting Muslim entry in the Congress.
	1905 ..	Mullah Abdul Quayum leads the movement for collection of funds for Hajaz Construction Railway.
	1905 ..	Urdu Weekly 'Nizami' started.
	1905 ..	Urdu Weekly 'Mahboob Gazette' started.
	1905 ..	Urdu Monthly 'Alhadi' started.
January 7,	1906 ..	Building of Theosophical Society was inaugurated by Annie Besant.
January 17,	1906 ..	Inauguration of V Exhibition in Public Gardens, Hyderabad.
October 27,	1906 ..	Death of Mullah Abdul Quayum.
	1906 ..	Urdu Weekly 'Almahboob' started.
	1905 ..	English Weekly 'Deccan Herald' started.
November.	1906 ..	'Sahifa' Urdu Monthly becomes a Daily.
June	1907 ..	Establishment of Nutan Vidyalaya, Gulbarga.
October 25,	1907 ..	Vivek Vardhini Pathshala started.
	1907 ..	English 'Deccan Gazette' started.
February 17,	1908 ..	Templeton, Editor of Chronicle and Newton, Bar-at-law, deported from Hyderabad.
August 7,	1908 ..	Datto Appaji Tuljapurkar deported from Hyderabad.

Month.	Year.	Events.
September 28,	1908 ..	Musi River Floods.
	1908 ..	Activities of Barrister Shri Kishen in England.
	1908 ..	Sir Michael O'Dwyer, appointed as Resident.
		Establishment of the Anjuman-e-Taraqqi Urdu with Shibli Nowmani as Secretary.
	1908 ..	Urdu Monthly 'Adib' started.
	1905 ..	'Virat Raya Andhra Bhasha Nilayam' established at Nelakondapalli, Khammam.
December 21,	1909 ..	Murder of Mr. Jackson, Collector of Nasik by Anant Laxman Kanhere, student of Industrial School, Aurangabad.
January	1910 ..	Dismissal of K. G. Kale, Head Master, Govt. Middle School, Raichur, in connection with Swadeshi movement.
January 26,	1910 ..	Removal of B. Anant Rao Yadav, Head Drawing Teacher, Industrial School, Aurangabad in connection with Jackson's murder.
	1910 ..	Dismissal and expulsion of Balakrishna Hari Ankushker in connection with Jackson's murder.
	1910 ..	Dismissal and expulsion of Mahadev Govind Katdare, Hospital Assistant, Bhir and L. B. Katdare, employee of the Education Department in connection with the Swadeshi Movement.
	1910 ..	Dismissal of Kashinath Balwant Padhye, Superintendent, Industrial School, Nizamabad in connection with the Swadeshi Movement.
	1910 ..	Dismissal of Shanker Govind Sohani, Headmaster, Technical School, Aurangabad.
	1910 ..	Anant Laxman Kanhere, assassin of Jackson, hanged at Thana Jail.
September 28,	1910 ..	Expulsion of Trimbak Balwant Gagte, Head Master, Nutan Vidyalaya, Gulbarga, in connection with Swadeshi movement.
	1910 ..	Urdu "Deccan Law Report" started.
July 16,	1911 ..	Mahboobia Andhra Bhasha Nilayam established at Yerupalayam, Madhira Taluka.
August 29,	1911 ..	Death of Nizam Mahboob Ali Khan. Mir Osman Ali Khan ascends the Musnad as Nizam.
	1911 ..	Sir Alexander Pinhey appointed Resident.
	1911 ..	Completion of the Barsi Light Railway.
	1911 ..	Urdu Monthly "Guldast-e-Nadira" started.
	1911 ..	Urdu Daily "Sahifa" started.
	1911 ..	Urdu Daily "Marif" started.
	1912 ..	Sir Salar Jung III appointed Prime Minister.
	1912 ..	Balkan War. Establishment of 'Hilal Ahmar' in Hyderabad for collection of funds with Mullah Abdul Basit, son of Mullah Abdul Quayum, as



Month.	Year.	Events.
	1912 ..	Purna-Hingoli Railway Line completed.
November 14,	1912 ..	Vinayak Govind Tikhe expelled from Hyderabad.
	1912 ..	Urdu Monthly 'Taj' started.
August 3,	1913 ..	Sanskrit Kala Sanwardhani established in Secunderabad.
November 1,	1913 ..	Siddhi Malleshwar Granthalayam established of Remadicharla, Madhira Taluqa.
August 14,	1914 ..	Outbreak of the First World War.
November 18,	1914 ..	Sir Salar Jung III resigns.
March 1,	1915 ..	Hyderabad Town Hall inaugurated in Public Gardens.
	1915 ..	Educational Conference started.
	1915 ..	Establishment of the Hyderabad Social Reforms League (Samajik Sudharna Sangh).
October 1,	1916 ..	Death of Aghornath Chattopadhyaya.
	1916 ..	Opening of Mahboobnagar Railway Line up to Mahboobnagar.
April 26,	1917 ..	Sir Stuart Fraser appointed Resident.
December 10,	1917 ..	Osmania University established.
	1917 ..	Inauguration of VI Exhibition in the Public Gardens, Hyderabad.
December 7 & 8,	1917 ..	Vignyan Prakashini Granthalayam established at Suryapet, Nalgonda District.
March 18,	1918 ..	Third General Meeting of the Hyderabad Educational Conference.
May 22,	1918 ..	Andhra Saraswati Granth Nilayam started at Nalgonda.
October 7,	1918 ..	Shabdanushasan Andhra Bhasha Mandiram started at Warangal.
	1918 ..	Charter of Osmania University granted.
	1918 ..	Ist Conference of the Social Reform League (Samajak Sudharna Sangh) held at Kavanah, District Nanded.
	1918 ..	Establishment of the Hyderabad State Reforms Association.
	1918 ..	Outbreak of Influenza.
	1918 ..	Establishment of the Hyderabad Social Service League.
	1918 ..	Translation Bureau established.
	1918 ..	Reddy Hostel established by Sri Venkat Rama Reddy.
November 11,	1918 ..	End of the First World War.
	1919 ..	2nd Conference of Social Reform League held at Hadgaon, District Nanded.
	1919 ..	Mr. C.L.S. Russell appointed Resident.
November 21,	1919 ..	Executive Council established.

# State Financial Corporation

The Hyderabad State Financial Corporation during its second year of operations, 1955-56, got fewer applications for loans than during the first year. The applications received, according to the Second Annual Report, were 23 amounting to Rs. 81,10,000 as compared to 38 amounting to Rs. 95,15,500 during the previous year. Of the applications received, 9 were sanctioned, amounting to Rs. 4,58,000 during the second year. Eleven applications were rejected.

Of the applications sanctioned, two were from Oilseeds Crushing Industry, 3 from Light Engineering, 2 from Textiles, one Rice and Flour Mill and 1 Chemicals.

The Corporation had agreed to subscribe for Rs. 10 lakhs of 7% First Mortgage Debentures of a Cotton Mill, of which Debentures of the value of Rs. 7 lakhs were taken up during the previous year. Last year the balance of Rs. 3 lakhs were taken up.

Of the total amount sanctioned during the two years, a sum of Rs. 26,13,923-8-8 was disbursed up to the end of March, 1956. Though some applications were received from electrical concerns, the Corporation could not proceed with

the sanction in the face of the two Central Acts viz., the Indian Electricity Act and the Electricity Supply Act which vested certain powers in the State Government.

The net profit of the Corporation last year was Rs. 2,86,116-0-10. Of this it is proposed to utilise Rs. 1,78,116-0-10 towards the payment of dividend which comes to Rs. 3,50,000. The Government of Hyderabad are to be requested to give a subvention for the balance.

One of the reasons for the Corporation getting fewer applications last year is said to be the establishment of the Small-scale Industries Board for financial assistance to Cottage and Small-scale Industries envisaged by the Central Government which had distracted the attention of some industries from this Corporation, as the conditions of advance under the Government scheme are more advantageous both from the view-point of security and the rate of interest. Another reason is claimed to be the Central Government policy of encouraging the hand-pounding of rice and extraction of oil by village ghanis, and the disapproval of any expansion of the existing rice and oil mills. The proposed disintegration of the State had its effect on the business of the Corporation.

## Local Factories

Irregularities in the working conditions of Factories in the State continue to be reported.

During the month of March 1956—says a report from the Labour Commissioner—three concerns did not provide drinking water facilities. In 6 concerns latrines and urinals were not provided. Unsatisfactory conditions in respect of cleanliness prevailed in 4 concerns. There were no washing facilities in 33 concerns. Holidays with pay were not provided to employees in five concerns. Forty-one concerns were not maintaining registers required under the Factories Act and 56 concerns did not maintain registers required under the Payment of Wages Act.

During the month there were 5 strikes involving 806 workers and resulting in a time loss of 6686 man-days, as against 6 strikes in the

previous month involving 5342 workers and resulting in a time loss of 1095 man-days.

Absenteeism in the five textile mills of the State was 17.3% during March, as against 17.8% in the previous month.

Accidents during the month were 340, of which 7 were fatal and 54 serious.

Compensation paid was Rs. 10,049-12-0, for 2 deaths, 8 permanent and 38 temporary disabilities.

Seventeen prosecutions were launched against employers for contravening the provisions of the Shops and Establishments Act. Six of the cases were settled by the Court and the accused were fined.

# Hyderabad Diary

MAY 1956

1. The two-day Conference of the Chief Secretaries of Andhra, Bombay, Mysore and Hyderabad concludes here after taking a number of decisions with regard to services, records, collection of information regarding assets and liabilities and the Road Transport in the context of the impending disintegration of Hyderabad State.

2. Shri P. V. B. Rao, Chief Secretary of Hyderabad, announces that there would be no retrenchment at present, according to the recommendatory decisions reached by the Conference of Chief Secretaries.

3. A three-Ministers Cabinet Sub-Committee is set up to deal with matters pertaining to the reorganisation of the State.

4. The State Advisory Committee for the Small Savings Scheme has made a five-point recommendation to the Government to intensify the campaign in the State.

5. Shri D. G. Bindu, Home Minister, inaugurates work on a one-mile road proposed to be constructed by the inmates of the Bharat Sevak Samaj Camp functioning in Aija village in Gadwal taluq.

6. Shri O. H. Amaresh, Sub-Inspector of Police, Hyderabad District, Crime Branch, is injured in a tussle with a man from Goa who is alleged to have attempted to burgle a room in the M.L.A. Quarters, Hyderabad, where Shri Amaresh was temporarily residing.

7. Government has decided to withdraw all cases and investigations pending against Pakistan nationals for overstaying the periods allowed by their permits here.

8. The Cabinet Sub-Committee constituted in connection with the State Reorganisation meets and considers the recommendations made by the Chief Secretaries of Andhra,

Hyderabad, Mysore and Bombay regarding the allocation and distribution of services, etc.

9. The provisions regarding prevention of fragmentation and consolidation of holdings in the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act have been enforced in 39 villages in Medak and Nizamabad districts.

10. It is announced that a huge royal bathing ghat with elaborate arrangement of flights of steps with landings and rows of staircases with ballustrades has been found on the bank of the Krishna river near Nagarjunakonda, as a result of excavations.

11. Six M.L.As., of Hyderabad from Karnataka have sent a communication to the Chief Minister of Mysore opposing the appointment of Dr. G. S. Melkote as member of the Inter-State Ministerial Committee which is expected to go into all matters connected with Reorganisation of States as far as Karnataka is concerned.

12. Swami Ramanand Teerth, M.P., opposes the existence of a separate Pradesh Congress Committee for Telangana area.

13. The Corner Stone of the Cancer Hospital Nurses Quarters and Indian Conference of Social Work Hall was laid at the Cancer Hospital premises by Begum Sogra Humayun Mirza at a function held under the Presidentship of Dr. B. Ramakrishna Rao, Chief Minister.

14. Dr. A. C. Ukil, President of the Indian Medical Association, inaugurates the Major Naidu Memorial Library at the Indian Medical Association building in Hyderabad.

15. It is stated in Parliament that a Bill seeking to integrate the Hyderabad State Bank with the State Bank of India may be introduced shortly.

16. Eleven trains have been cancelled as a sequel to the strike of 120 firemen at Dornakal

and Kazipet junctions on the Central Railway.

Hyderabad City.

17. Police use teargas on railway workers at Kazipet, when strikers try to prevent a train from leaving the station.

18. The Executive Committee of the Hyderabad State Praja Socialist Party suspends its Chairman and 7 members of the Hyderabad City Praja Socialist Party Executive for a period of one year from the party.

19. Some of the firemen at Purna abstain from work in sympathy with the striking firemen at Kazipet, Dornakal and Bellampalli.

20. The three-day All India Urdu Conference ends in Hyderabad. One of the resolutions pleaded that in States like Hyderabad where Urdu is prominently spoken there should be Colleges with Urdu medium and Training Colleges for Urdu teachers and that there should be Urdu Sections in all Universities.

21. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha disallows an adjournment motion, given notice of by two Communist Members, seeking to discuss the strike situation created by railway workers at Kazipet.

22. Section 144, Cr. P. C., has been enforced in Bhalki, Bidar district, in connection with the Satyagraha demanding the inclusion of Bombay City in Samyukta Maharashtra.

23. The strike of railway men on the Secunderabad Division of the Central Railway is given up.

24. The 2,500th Parinirvana Jayanthi of the Buddha is celebrated in the Capital and in district centres with public meetings, etc. An Exhibition of Buddhist Art is opened in

25. Shri H. C. Dasappa, member of the Rajya Sabha, announces the success of his mission to resolve the differences relating to the selection of candidates for the civic elections in Hyderabad City.

26. For 94 seats in the Hyderabad and Secunderabad Municipal Corporations 319 nominations have been filed.

27. The Special Committee for Basic and Social Education, meeting at the Committee Hall, Secretariat Building, Hyderabad, advises the Government to take suitable steps to reorganise the entire Social Education on the lines suggested by the Sub-Committee.

28. The Hyderabad Government are corresponding with the Bombay and Mysore Governments for providing educational facilities to the Marathi and Kannada speaking students of this State from the beginning of the next academic year.

29. Nomination papers of twelve candidates for the Hyderabad City and Secunderabad Municipal Elections are rejected by the Returning Officers during the two-day scrutiny.

30. A student of the Madrasa-i-Aliya stands first in the H.S.C. Examination results.

31. Shri A. P. Jain, Food and Agriculture Minister, Central Government, speaking at the Plenary Session of the Agricultural Workshop and Exhibition here, said that by the end of the Second Plan period the entire country should be using new and improved seeds for spectacular results in the field of agriculture.

# Pressies

## FOREST ADVISORY BOARD

An Advisory Board has been constituted to advise and assist the Forest Department, with the Minister for Forests as President. It has five other official members and 25 non-official members.

## SMALL SAVINGS

A five-point recommendation to intensify the Small Savings Scheme has been made by the State Advisory Committee at its meeting on May 3. It was suggested that the Education Department should as far as possible give Small Savings Certificates instead of cash prizes, that Government might accept Small Savings Certificates as Securities and the Public Works Department should accept them as deposits and earnest money from contractors, that the Endowment Department might invest the cash assets of religious institutions in Small Savings Certificates, that Local Committees should be formed in each village to popularise the scheme, and that bonus to industrial workers should be paid partly in cash and partly in the Small Savings Certificates.

It was also decided to undertake an intensified publicity campaign for the scheme.

## REST HOUSE

With the object of affording facilities to Nurses, Health Visitors and midwives for rest and recreation after their arduous duties in quiet and pleasant surroundings, a Rest House has been established at Mir Alam Tank Guest House of the Salar Jung Estate, Hyderabad City. It is available for 15 days in each month, from the 16th to the end of the month, and will not be available to the public during these days.

## CENTRAL LAWS

The Representation of the People (Amendment) Act, No. 2 of 1956, and the University

Grants Commission Act, No. 3 of 1956, have been extended to Hyderabad. The Prize Competitions Act, 1955, has been enforced in Hyderabad from April 1, 1956, and as a consequence, the Hyderabad Prize Competitions Control and Tax Act, 1954, stands repealed from the same day.

## 650 APPLICATIONS FOR 3 POSTS

As in response to an advertisement for 3 posts of Junior Secretaries in the Local Government Service, more than 650 applications were received, it was decided that, instead of making a selection on the basis of an interview only, the Public Service Commission should be requested to make a selection after holding a written test in General Knowledge and the regional languages.

## LOCAL LETTERS

There are green letter boxes, intended only for posting of local letters, placed at important places in the cities. The public are reminded that if letters intended for local delivery are dropped in these green boxes, instead of in the other red boxes, it will facilitate more expeditious delivery.

## REGISTRATION OF HANDLOOMS

In connection with the Government's scheme to give loans in the shape of shares and working capital to 4,500 weavers for their becoming members of Co-operative Societies, all adult handloom weavers over 14 years of age and in possession of working handlooms are required to register their looms with the Superintendent of Industries, Commerce and Industries Department within whose jurisdiction looms are intended to be located and worked. Failure to register a handloom makes the possessor liable for such punishment as the Government may direct and its forfeiture.

## SUPERIOR RICE HYBRIDS

A new advance in rice breeding has been



achieved by the Hyderabad Agriculture Department in the evolution of some fertilizer responsive, non-lodging and non-shedding varieties of paddy seed. While participating in an International Rice Hybridization Project five years ago, the Department arranged the crossing of two popular Hyderabad varieties, HR.19 and HR.88, with eight Japanese varieties. The resulting progeny was studied at Rajendranagar and other rice research stations under conditions of high fertilization. The standing crop at the Rajendranagar Experiment Station has a number of hybrid progenies wherein the defects of lodging and shedding of grain have been overcome. These are to be subjected to large-scale trials now.

### RECORD MAIZE YIELD

Taxes 26, a variety of maize seed, yielded 6,000 lbs. of grain and 10,800 lbs. of straw per acre, a new record, at the Government Main Experiment Station, Rajendranagar, during this rabi season. The entire resulting seed will be distributed in the ensuing kharif season in the vicinity of Karimnagar town as a pilot attempt to introduce the new hybrid on a mass scale. The cultural and manurial methods successfully employed at Rajendranagar will be explained to the farmers concerned.

### NEW C. D. BLOCKS

Eight National Extension Service Blocks of Hyderabad State have been converted into Community Development Blocks with effect from 1st April, 1956. There are Sadashivpet in Medak district, Peddavoora in Nalgonda district, Omerga in Osmanabad district, Hyderabad West and Shahabad in Hyderabad dis-

trict, Adilabad, Shadnagar in Mahbubnagar district, Hingoli in Parbhani district and Yadgir in Gulbarga district.

### CATTLE POUND FEE

As the prevailing cattle pound fee in the cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad was no longer commensurate with the high agricultural prices, the City Police Act, 1848 F., has been amended by which the rates have been raised to conform with rates leviable in other areas under the Hyderabad Cattle Trespass Act. As the impounding fee was not enhanced, cattle owners found it economical to let their cattle feed, firstly at the expense of the owners of the fields and secondly, at the cost of the cattle pounds.

### PRIVATE LIMITED COMPANIES

Although under section 24 of the Indian Companies Act, 1956, all private limited companies have to add the word "private" before the word "limited" in their name and use it in all their bills, letter heads, cheques and other negotiable instruments, etc., this addition does not affect the identity, rights or obligations of the company as such. The provisions of subsection (3) of section 23 are made applicable to such cases and it is laid down that the change of name shall not render defective any legal proceedings by or against them. For all purposes, including the grant of licenses, etc., if there is no other change in the Constitution of the company, by the mere addition of the word "private" before the word "limited," in compliance with the provisions of section 24 of the Indian Companies Act, the company does not cease to retain its original character in any way.

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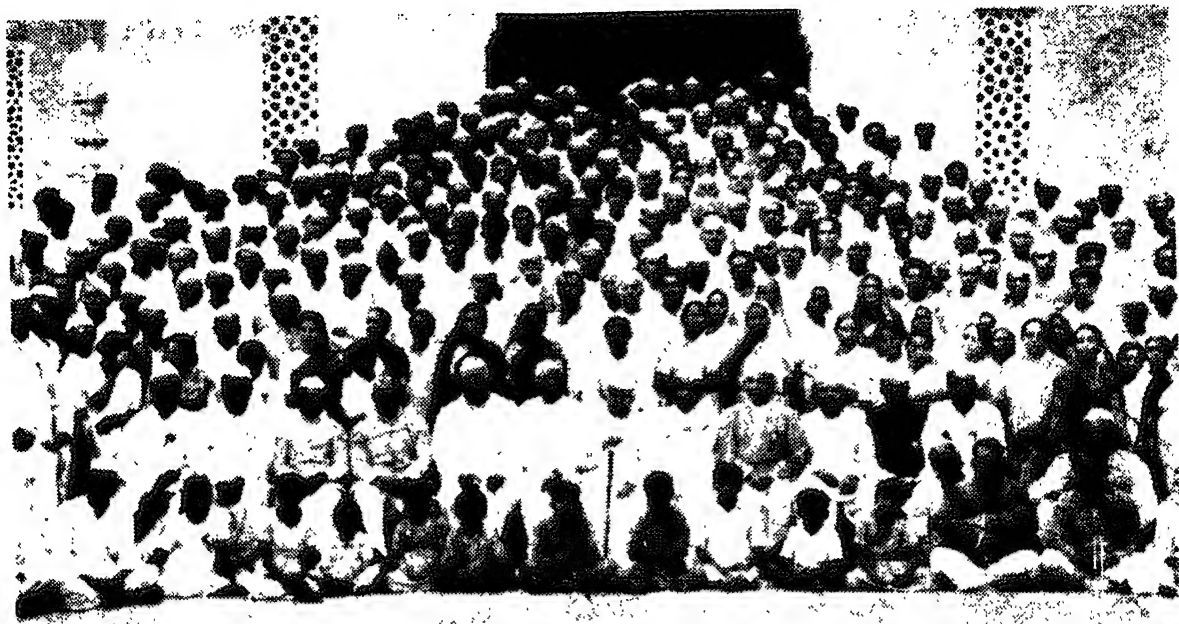
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